PUBLISHED MONTHLY —PRICE 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,612—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JULY 15 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

ESTABLISHED 1813.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M. 1902.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
* PENINSULAR	5,327	T. Leigh	19th July
M.L. MASSILIA	5,226	G. W. Cockman	26th "
* ARABIA	7,929	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Aug
M.L. ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	9th "
* PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	16th "
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	23rd "
* PENINSULAR	5,327	T. Leigh	30th "
M.L. PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	6th Sept.
* EGYPT	7,912	G. L. Lansborne	13th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7,558	K. H. Gordon	20th "
* PENINSULAR	5,327	T. Leigh	27th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 12th July, 1902.

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PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	V. Gutman	4,194	1st Oct, 1902
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich	4,119	1st Nov. 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 960.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Ghezzo	4409	16th July
a b MARIA VALERIE	C. Bellen	4235	17th Aug
a NIPPON	Klausberger	6500	25th Oct

a Will call at Fiume.
b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 413-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	Klausberger	6,500	23rd July.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	3,771	23rd Aug., 1902

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 6th June, 1902.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE.



HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1903.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

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S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 18th July, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 15th July at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on THURSDAY, the 17th July, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any other (weather permitting).

FOR LAMU, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND NATAL.

S.S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 18th July.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 17th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 14th July, 1902.

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PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

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CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—EAST AFRICA.



THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S.S. SAFARI	1,432	Tepe	21st July 1902.
S.S. SULTAN	2,834	Ahrens	18th August 1902.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
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24, Medows Street, Bombay, 9th July, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ERNEST SIMONS	5 707	Dupuy-Fromy	31st July, 1902.
VARRA	4,255	Charbonnel	28th Aug. 1902.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	25th Sept. 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "TONKIN," 6,363 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about 23rd July, 1902.
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They are self adjusting
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No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

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ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections. A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

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LIVIERATO & CO.'S

HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.

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FOR the information of the Public, who are misled by blustering advertisements and induced to believe that the CIGARETTES made in Egypt are *THE ONLY GENUINE*, we beg to draw their attention to the following :—Egypt does not produce any Tobacco at all, and the Cigarettes manufactured there are of Turkish Tobacco, the same as our own Cigarettes. There is no difference, therefore, between the Cigarettes made in Egypt and those made in Aden, as both of them are made of the same Turkish Tobacco and by the same Cigarette Makers, with the only difference that purchasers of Cigarettes made in Egypt have to pay nearly double the prices of those made in Aden.

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" The PATENT COMBINATION DRILL :—Composed of a Speed Drill, a Crank Brace, and a Ratchet Brace, for Metal Boring, whose parts can be used as Separate Tools, or in Combination and Drills holes from 1-8in. diameter to 1 1-2in. diameter and drills in position impossible with ordinary tools.

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1st.—Because the climate of Aden being dry, naturally preserves the elegant aroma of Tobacco and this is contrary to the climate of Cairo. Therefore Aden manufactured Cigarettes are superior to Cairo or Egyptian Cigarettes.

2nd.—Money being no consideration. The Society lavishes great care in selecting the finest Tobacco by paying the best prices and taking the smallest possible profit.

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Circular Eight-days' Wind Pendulum Timekeepers with chain and fusee, bold figures on dial, plate glass fronts, plain polished mahogany cases. The finest made in England.

Size of dial.	12in.	14in.	16in.	18in.	24in.
Timepiece	Rs. 85	Rs. 105	Rs. 155	Rs. 210	Rs. 345
Clock	„ 160	„ 190	„ 250	„ 310	„ 485

The 24in. dials can be wound at the back as well as front, and are, therefore, suitable for a mill, gateway, or as a Public Clock.

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Circular Eight-days' Wind Timekeepers have fine American lever movements, with solid English-made mahogany cases, 12in. bold dials like the English Clocks.

Timepiece, Rs. 60. Clocks, Rs. 75.

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Timekeepers are specially made to our order of a quality suitable to our class of trade. Eight-days' wind, in solid American wooden cases, which we guarantee to stand the climate of India. 12 in. dials.

American Octagonal Lever Clock	Rs. 30
Do. Drop Pendulum Clock	„ 25
Do. Drop Pendulum Clock with Calendar	„ 35
Do. 8in. Dial Lever, special make	„ 35

CONTINENTAL

Made Regulator Clocks are made in well-finished wooden cases, and are excellent timekeepers. Their decorative appearance adapt them more for the hall or a dining-room. Eight-days' wind, enamelled 6 in. dials. Rs. 30, Rs. 35, Rs. 40, Rs. 45.

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INDIAN CIGARS

IN ASIA

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BOUQUETS

AND

LIGHT OF ASIA

CIGARS.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THIS.

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MADRAS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

RAILWAY GUIDE

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

AS an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

AUCTION SALE.

THE METAL AND WOOD WORKS Co., Ld.,—DEHLI.

NOTICE is hereby given that the WHOLE MACHINERY and BUILDINGS, including Engines, Boiler, Lathes, Drawing Presses, Universal Joiner, Tin-making Plant, Wire-making Machines, etc., property of the Metal and Wood Works Co., Ld.—Dehli, in Liquidation, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in Company's Compound near the Ganesh Flour Mills Co., Ld.—Dehli, on 1st SEPTEMBER, 1902, at 10 A. M., in one lot and in case of there being no reasonable offer for the whole the Machinery will be sold piece meal on the day following to the highest bidder.

The intending purchasers may have the Machinery and Buildings examined by their own men.

For a list of Machinery and Plan and view of Buildings apply to

B. GIRDHARI LAL, Pleader,
Official Liquidator,
The Metal and Wood Works Co., Ld.—Dehli.

MR. R. RANGI LAL,
Government Auctioneer,
Cashmere Gate, Dehli.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS CO., LD.

ધી મદરાસ યુનાઈટેડ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the Half Year ending 31st December 1901, at Rs. 100 per whole and Rs. 25 per quarter share (free of Income Tax) is declared payable to the registered shareholders of this Company on and after TUESDAY the 15th July 1902, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., at the Registered Office No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on production of share certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

મુળજી જેઠાની કું૦

i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 10th July, 1902.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT BOMBAY.

SUIT No. 7848 OF 1899.

GOVIND JANU KOLI .... Plaintiff.

vs.

HANUMANTRAO JAGOOJI KADAM, (2) GAJANAN JAGOOJI KADAM, (3) BEHERNATH JAGOOJI KADAM, heirs and legal representatives of JAGOOJI HANUMANTRAO SETH KADAM, deceased, the 3rd Defendant being minor by his brother and guardian-ad-litem GAJANAN JAGOOJI KADAM and (4) BALAJI BAPUJI LONDE.....Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immoveable property, dated the 14th day of June, 1902, the Sheriff has been directed TO SELL all the right, title and interest of the late Jagooji Hanmantrao Sheth Kadam, Hanumant Jagooji Kadam, Gajanan Jagooji Kadam, Behernath Jagooji Kadam, the heirs and legal representatives of Jagooji Hanmantrao Seth Kadam, the third defendant being a minor by his guardian-ad-litem Gajanan Jagooji Kadam, in the following property at the instance of the plaintiff abovenamed.

All that piece of Foras Free Hold Batty ground with four chawls or rangesthereon, situate on the South side of Currey Road at Parel, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 4331 3/9 square yards and bearing Collector's Old Nos. 662, 665, 687, 689 and 759, Old Survey No 16 A-1-646, New Survey No. 1 A-2171, and the said Chawls bearing Municipal Ward G Nos. 2395 (1) to 2395 (3) and 2394 (4) and Street No. 11, 11A, 11B, 11C, and bounded on or towards the east by the property of Manekchand Nagsee, on or towards the West partly by the property of Cowasji Jamsetji and partly by the property of Haji Karim Haji Mahomed, on or towards the North by the Currey Road aforesaid, and on or towards the South partly by a public drain and partly by the property of Amrat Rangaree

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 26th day of July, 1902, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims, or charges—Dated this 4th day of July, 1902.

E. D. WILKIN,
Assistant Commissioner.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

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ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,

Cheapest Dealers in

STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS,

For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,

KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

Price List free on Application.

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IS A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 76 years' standing, and is one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. It has been honourably known in India and the East for a long number of years, and has acquired a marked character for

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT THE EAST SIDE OF OVALWADY STREET IN VITHULWADY.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit Nos. 120, 121, and 122 of 1893.

Mathurdas Manjee, the son and legal representative of Munjee Kara...Plaintiff

vs.

Khetsey Kara, Bai Gokabai the widow and legal representative of Damo ar Kara, Bhimjee Kara and Liladher Kara.................................. Defendants

Pursuant to the consent decree and order made in the above suits and bearing dates the 19th day of November, 1897, and 22nd day of March, 1902, respectively, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Action by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers, at the premises by the order of Messrs. Mansukhlal M. Munshi, and Gulabchand Motichand Damania, the Special Commissioners, appointed herein by the said consent decree; on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of July, 1902, at 4 p.m.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the plaintiff and of the defendants abovenamed in the following property, viz. :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement (377 9/9) square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 510, Collector's new No. 2496, old Survey No. 85 and new Survey No. 1492, together with the tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 1761 and 1763, Street Nos. 22 and 26 (1), (2), all which premises are situate on the east side of Ovalwady Street in Vithulwady, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East partly by the property formerly belonging to Navibai, widow of Megojee Haree and now to Laknmidas Valjee, and partly by the property formerly belonging to Gordhandas Dharamsey and now to the heirs of Madhowjee Mohunjee on or towards the West by the said Ovalwady, on or towards the North by the property of the heirs of Hari Mohunjee, and on or towards the South by the property formerly belonging to Ganpatrao Panzurung; and have been for a long time in the occupation of the parties in the said three suits.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of Messrs. Mansukhlal, Jamshedjee and Hiralal, Attorneys for the first, third and fourth defendants abovenamed at No. 91, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or at the office of the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 15th July, 1902.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.)

RATES,—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

STAMPS.—N. State varieties 25, 12 as.; 50, Rs. 2; 100, Rs. 6; 150, Rs. 15; 200, Rs. 30; 250, Rs. 55; 300, Rs. 100. Faridkot 24 var. (N, Type) Rs. 2. Terms Cash or V. P. P. No Price List.—DUTT and Co., Indore, C. I. (Name this paper).

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NEW Pattern Shooting or Field Service Tent double fly with bathroom complete 40 lbs Catalogues Free.—WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory Cawnpore.

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THE NEW IMPROVED CELESTINA with 5 rolls, Rs. 75, Phoenix with a Dozen tunes Rs. 60 to 120 and other Hand Organs. Rates and lists of tunes can be had from STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

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NOTICES.

NOTICE.

ARCHITECTS and DRAFTSMEN desirous of competing for the designs of eight different classes of Native houses for the Baroda City can obtain particulars of competition from the CHIEF ENGINEER, Baroda State. 8th July, 1902.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

DEBENTURE LOANS.

12 LAKHS BEARING INTEREST AT 4 PER CENT.

WITH the Sanction of the Government of India the Acting Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, is prepared to receive up to 12 Noon, Bombay Time, of MONDAY, the 11th August, 1902, SEPARATE sealed Tenders for the following two LOANS bearing interest at 4 per cent, per annum:—

1. Rs. 4 lakhs being the 3rd instalment of the Loan of 24½ lakhs for Sewerage and Water Works, repayable on 1st June, 1943.
2. Rs. 8 lakhs being the balance of the 2nd instalment of the Plague Loan of Rs. 2½ lakhs, repayable on 1st May, 1920.

Total...Rs. 12 lakhs.

Further particulars as to the Form of Tender, amount of deposit, date of payment of accepted Tender, amounts, etc. can be obtained on application to the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.

It is not the intention of this Municipality to raise any further Loans this year.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 10th July, 1902.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1902.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 33-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, and of Act I of 1899, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 13½ Lakhs.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in thirty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

2 per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application, and the balance on or before MONDAY, 1st September, 1902. Interest will accrue from the date of payment.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock P.M. (gun fire), on MONDAY, 21st July, 1902, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust, at whose Office a form of the debenture to be issued can be seen.

Under Clause 41 of the Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue PRIOR to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

By Order of the Trustees,
H. E. HART,
Secretary.

Bombay, 20th June, 1902.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

ISSUE OF RUPEES THIRTY LAKHS FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURES GUARANTEED BY GOVERNMENT UNDER SECTION 80 OF THE ACT, REPAYABLE IN 60 YEARS.

NOTIFICATION.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 52—59 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898 (assented to by the Governor-General of India), the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay hereby invite Tenders for RUPEES THIRTY LAKHS bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum repayable in 60 years. It is not the intention of the Trustees to issue any further Loan during the current financial year.

2. Under Section 20 (f) of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the High Court has passed a rule authorizing the investment of Trust Moneys in Debentures issued by the Board.

3. The guarantee for the fulfilment of the Board's liabilities provided in the Act includes inter alia a provision (Section 180) that in the event of any default being made by the Board in any payment of interest due under Sections 52 and 54 (including interest on the Board's Debentures) or in setting aside and investing any sum required for the (Sinking Fund for redemption of the Board's Debentures, the Accountant-General of Bombay or other Officer for the time being performing the duties of the office of the said Accountant-General shall make such payment or set aside and invest such sum as may be required to be paid or to be set aside and invested.

4. Debentures will be issued payable to the applicant or order and will be transferable by endorsement.

5. Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required; they will be repayable in Bombay in sixty years from 15th July 1902 and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly in Bombay at the Head Office of the Bank of Bombay or, subject to notification, at the Office of the Trustees in Bombay.

6. Three per cent. of the amount tendered for to be deposited on application; the balance to be paid on or before the 31st day of December, 1902.

7. (a) Tenderers for sums of Rs. 10,000 and under will be required to pay the full amount in one instalment on or before 31st December, 1902. Anticipation interest at 4 per cent. per annum from the date of payment up to the 31st day of December 1902, will be paid by cheque at the time of issue of Debentures.

7. (b) Tenderers for sums of over Rs. 10,000 are allowed the option to pay in instalments as regards amounts and dates, but payment must be made in full not later than the 31st day of December 1902. Payments will not be received in more than four instalments, each of which must be for multiples of Rs. 500. Anticipation interest on sums paid in at 4 per cent. per annum from date or dates of payment to 31st day of December, 1902, will be paid by cheque at the time of issue of Debentures. No Debentures will be issued till full payment has been made on account of each allotment.

8. The deposit of 3 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made and will, together with any instalment paid as above provided, be forfeited if an allotment is not fully paid up by the 31st day of December, 1902.

9. Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, up to 12 o'clock noon on the 15th July, 1902, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Improvement Trust.

10. Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary.

11. The Board reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Board.

By Order of the Board,
W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.

Office of the Bombay Improvement Trust, Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay, 20th June 1902.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

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REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

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Calcutta, 15th July 1901.

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Rs. 5,000

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Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers
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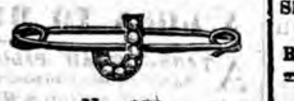
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NOTICE.

AN INDIAN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION will be held in Ahmedabad, Bombay Presidency, in December, 1902. Intending exhibitors are requested to apply for particulars to the Undersigned.

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Light from the East, by Edith Ward	1	0
Macbeth and the Ruin of Souls, by Dr. Miller...	1	
Mr. Elliott, by I. O. Ford...	2	0
The Hosts of the Lordby F. A. Steel	2	0
General Geography for Indian Schools, by W. H. Arden Wood	2	0
The Life of Father Goreh, by C. E. Gardiner ...	3	0
Alfred Tennyson, by Andrew Lang	2	-
Algebra, Part I. Langley and Bradly	2	
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Health and Condition in the Active and Sedentary, Dr. Yorke-Davies	1	0
The Last of the Great Scouts, by Helen Cady Whitmore	2	8
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Famous Cricketers (18 vols.) bound in half Morocco, cost Rs. 22, price	8	0
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NOTES.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 12.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£96	= unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes	£101 1-4	= do.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£109 1-2	= do.
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£64 7-8	= do.
Bar Silver in London	24 3-8	= —3-16
Do. 2 months hence	24 1-4	= —3-16
Do. New York	52 7-8	= —3-8
Exchange on London at Paris	25·16	= unchanged
Berlin Cheques on London	20·47 1-2	= do.
Do. New York	4·87 5-8	= —1-8
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent.		= —1-8
Short London Bills 2 1-2		= —1-2
Indian Bank Bills 2 5-8		= unchanged
3 months Fine Trade Bills 2 7-8		= do.
6 Do. Do. 3 1-8		= do.
Interest, day to day loans 2 1-4		= —1-2 p. c.
Do. 7 day market loans 2 1-4		= —1-8 p. c.

Extra Council Bills on Madras Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 3 15-16d.

Metals, &c.—unchanged.

Linseed 55 3-4. July-Aug. Sellers. Tone easier. Shipping Arrivals "Nubia" "Idar."

Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 8,000. Spot 5 2-32 plus 2-32d. Sold on speculation and for export 1,000. Arrivals closed steady.

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	
4·55	4·48	4·35	4·27	
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
4·24	4·22	4·22	4·21	4·21

all plus 3 points.

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	4,000 Bales.
„ Last year	7,000 „
Exports to Great Britain	3,000 „
„ Continent	Nil.
"Mid-Uplands	9 5-16 plus 1-16
Futures, month of July	8·71 unchanged
Do. do. Dec.	7·83 —1
Coffee	5 1-8

In New Orleans—

Spot	9
Futures month of Sept.	8·09 plus 2
Do. Dec.	7·89 plus 1

Closing tone of futures dull.

Cotton Total visible supply	1,810,000
„ of which is East Indian	125,000
„ Total stock in London	13,000
„ quantity in sight	10,120,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday, 12th July, 1902:—

Cotton	1,558 bales.
Wheat	324 cwts.
Linseed	1,403 „
Rapeseed	2,524 „
Gingellyseed	nil.
Poppyseed	1,238 „
Groundnuts	81 „
Castorseed	3,401 „
Rice	279 „
Myrabollams	1,434 „
Cottonseed	2,269 „

The Bank of Bombay weekly cash balance is about 13 lakhs up.

Imports of Treasure ex s. s. "Peninsular" from London—Silver Bullion Rs. 2,29,354.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, JULY 14.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.	1s 3 15-16d
Bank Demand	1s 3 15-16d
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.	1s 4 1-8d
Do 6 do do	1s 4 7-32d
French Francs 3 do do	169 1-4
Marks 3 do do	137 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days Sight	129
Shanghai 30 „ „	172
Japan 30 „ „	151 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	97·9
1st Settlement	97·8

Money Market—Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 6th February		3 per cent.	
Bank of Bombay	do. 19th June	4	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 10th July	3	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 30th June	4	do.

SEEDS,—

Linseed.—Tone Dull.

Ready / Forward	9	13

Rapeseed.—Tone dull.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready / Do. Forward	6	5
Yellow Cawnpore Ready / do Forward	6	13
Yellow Guzerat, Ready / do. Forward	7	6

Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.

Ready / Forward	8	9

Castorseed—Tone quiet.

Ready / Forward	27	4 to 27 8.

Liverpool opening telegram—

Tone—quiet.

Estimated sales	10,000 bales
Total imports	Nil.

July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
4·55	4·48	4·34	4·27
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mch
4·23	4·22	4·21	4·21
Mach.-Ap.			
4·20			

COTTON.—This market remains steady and a fairly large turn over in reported at Colaba to-day, both shippers to Japan and the local mills being buyers. The Sutta market is a little easier quotations being Rs. 1 lower than on Saturday.

SHARES—

Bank of Bombay	Rs. 1,962 1-2 65
Manockjee Petit Mills	1,022 1-2
Mofussil Coy.	447 1-2
Tapty Valley Railway	430

The following changes appear in the Bank of Bombay statement, dated 5th July, compared with the previous week:—

LIABILITIES.		
Public Deposits	Rs. 8,57,280	Increase
Other Deposits	9,11,845	do.
Credits Undrawn	3,25,166	do.
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	13,763,684	Increase
Other Authorized Securities	55,856	Decrease
Credits on Securities	1,04,724	Increase
Loans do.	3,12,188	do.
Bills discounted & purchased	15,36,990	Decrease
Balance with other Banks	5,54,084	do.
Cash	22,87,706	Increase

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.

Surat's quiet.

Good Bhownuggur 3 30-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	96
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	109 1-2
3 1-2 Rupee Papers	64 7-8
Bar Silver	24 3-8

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 12th July, as compared with the statement of the 5th July:—

LIABILITIES	July 5. Rs.	July 12. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	79,00,000	79,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	47,33,385	52,8 ,707
Public Deposits at Branches	26,60,499	29,60,658
Other Deposits	4,70,93,183	4,80,15,008
Post Bills	48,007	48,107
Credits undrawn	31,40,669	34,65,235
Rs.	7,55,85,324	7,76,99,715
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	98,71,209	1,14,47,893
Other authorised Securities	6,93,032	6,37,175
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	10,73,171	91,77,895
Loans do. do. do.	1,55,07,494	1,58,19,682
Bills discounted and purchased	2,22,24,237	2,07,27,387
Dead Stock	3,83,984	3,84,040
Stamps and Stationery	10,,75	20,74
Balances with other Banks	9,28,20	3,81,120
Cash	1,88,13,127	1,91,00,833
Rs.	7,55,65,324	7,76,99,715

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAYLY—July 7, at Mount Abu, the wife of G Bayly, P W Accounts, of a son.

HARRISON—July 12, at Naini Tal, the wife of Percy Harrison, I C S, of a son.

SULLIVAN—July 8, at Ingleside, Murree, the wife of Captain K I Sullivan, 36th Sikhs, of a son.

SMALLWOOD—July 10, at Woodcock Hall, Ootacamund, the wife of Captain F G Smallwood, R A, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CAMERON—HOULSTON—July 9, at St Andrew's Church, Bangalore, by the Rev J G Philip, M A, Donald Edward Talbot Cameron, son of the late Edward Grant Cameron, of Inverness, to Annie Eddes, daughter of Mr and Mrs Charles John Houlston, of Cubbon House, Bangalore.

DEATHS.

BAKER—July 5, at Ivy Cottage, Ootacamund, of pneumonia, William Vesey Baker, late retired Engineer, P W D, aged 67.

FLETCHER—At his residence, Osborne Road, Bangalore, Frederick Ernest, aged 48 years and 7 months.

RISHWORTH—June 23, at Madras, Conductor J Rishworth of the Commissariat Department, retired, aged 82 years.

SMALLWOOD—July 10, at Woodcock Hall, Ootacamund, the infant son of Captain F G Smallwood, R A.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h. 31m. Sun sets. 6h. 41m. High water, 8-13m., 7-11a. Low water. 0-51m., 1-38a.

Bombay Natural History Society, 6, Apollo Street, 5-30 p.m.

FOOTBALL.

R. A. vs. Bombay Gymkhana.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5 p.m.

VITHOBA TEMPLE FAIR.—The annual Hindu fair known as the Vithoba Temple Fair will be held at Matunga, Bombay, on Wednesday next.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The public are advised that the down local leaving Colaba for Borivli at 17·50 will, until further notice, stop at Elphinstone Road and Matunga Road Stations on Saturdays. This arrangement will come into force on and from Saturday next, the 19th instant.

KILLED BY A FALL.—Visram a Hindoo labourer aged thirty-five years, while at work on the scaffolding of a house in Dongree Street, on Sunday, accidentally fell to the ground from a height of about thirty-five feet, sustaining injuries which caused his death. He expired while being conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s. s. City of Belfast, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m., to-day and to-morrow—Mails for Mauritius and Reunion via Tuticorin and Colombo will, be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m., on the 22nd and 23rd instant.

FALL OFF A WALL.—On Saturday evening some work of excavation for laying drainage pipes in the house of Mr. Jairajbhoy Pirbhoy, in Bapty Road, Bombay, was being carried on, when a part of the compound wall measuring 15 ft. by 7 ft. suddenly gave way, injuring three out of fifteen workmen employed on the work. The injured men whose names were Rama Kanoo, Kushna Subhana, and Nurssu Sayana, were taken to the J. J. Hospital, treated there, and sent home.

MUSIC AT THE BAND STAND.—The Band of the 23rd Bombay Rifles will to-day play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. M. Fredilis, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 p.m.

March	Campterdown	Clode
Overture	Light Cavalry	Suppe
Valse	Dream of Spring	Ollirmshaw
Selection	Shop Girl	Ivan Caryll
Polka	Bon Vivants	Godfrey

A DEFECT IN LAW.—Before Mr D. B. Binning, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate yesterday, Constable Down charged one Bhana Gopal, a coachman, with rash and negligent driving on Hornby Road on Saturday last. The accused was charged under Section 118 of the new Bombay Police Act. The Magistrate said that the section under which accused was charged did not apply, and he therefore discharged the accused.

DEMENTIA AND SUICIDE.—An inquiry was held yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, by Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner, on the body of Goverdhan Tricum, a Hindu, aged twenty-five years. The deceased was a clerk in the employ of a cloth merchant and resided in Bibijan Road, off Abdul Rahiman Street. His wife died about six months ago, and since then he had been deranged in his mind. He was also involved in debt. On Saturday evening he was found lying unconscious in his room. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he was found to be suffering from opium poisoning. He died on Sunday. A verdict of suicide while of unsound mind was returned.

ROLLED OVER IN HIS SLEEP.—At the J. J. Hospital yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner, held an inquest regarding the death of Ramdin Jokhoo a Purdeshi, aged about fifty-five years. The deceased was a syce and lived in a loft over a stable in Tamker Street, Grant Road. About 11 o'clock on Friday night, Ramdin, while asleep on the edge of the loft, rolled over and fell on the pavement below from a height of twelve feet. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was ascertained that he had received injury to his spine and fractured several ribs. He died on Sunday. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

MEETING OF THE LINGAYAT COMMUNITY.—A meeting of the Bombay Lingayat Fund Committee was held on 12th instant in the office of Shriman Rao Saheb Mallappa Bassappa Warad in Jambulwadi, Kalbadevi Road, to present an address of congratulation to Mr. Malleshappa Fakirappa Manvi of Gadag, in Dharwar District, on his receiving the title of Rao Saheb on Coronation Day, and to express gratitude to the Government for the honor done to the community. The proceedings terminated with the cry "Har Har Mahadeo" and "God Save the King-Emperor" after the distribution of Pansupari and Gulab.

BEYOND JURISDICTION.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, one Mahomedali Shah Goolam Mohidin was, at the instance of B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, called upon under section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code to show cause why he should not be bound over to be of good behaviour for one year by furnishing a bond in the sum of Rs. 100 and a surety for a like amount. It was alleged by the prosecution that the accused who was a resident of Amritsar, was a "dhathura" poisoner and a railway thief. He was arrested at the Grant Road Station. Mr Khalil, barrister-at-law, who defended the accused, contended that the Magistrate had no jurisdiction to call upon the accused to give securities. He quoted authorities on the point. The Magistrate relying upon 23 Bombay Law Report, discharged the accused.

AN INGENIOUS DEFENCE—Yesterday morning, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. D. B. Binning, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Constable Lewis charged Rama Bapoo and Krishna Luxemon, both about seven years of age, the first with aiding and abetting, and the second with stealing Rs. 9 belonging to one Jeeva Krishna. It appeared from the evidence that complainant was passing along Bhooleshwar Road on Saturday morning last, when a heavy shower of rain came on. The first accused got under his umbrella and walked a little distance with him. The second who was following both of them extracted the money out of complainant's pocket and ran away. Just then the first accused left the complainant, who noticing the difference in the weight of his pocket arrested him and handed him over to the police. He made a statement and pointed out the second accused at Chinchpogli, and Rs. 9 were recovered from him. The first accused said in his defence that it was the second accused who had committed the theft; and he did not know the complainant, nor did he go with him under his umbrella. The second accused came to him and showed him the money, and then the complainant arrested him. In the confusion the second escaped. The second accused repeated the same story, and his Worship feeling suspicious, questioned him whether he was tutored by the first. No sooner was this question put to the lad than the first accused whispered to him "No." Inspector Sullivan who was in Court at the time heard him whispering and informed his Worship. The first accused was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment, and the second to one day's simple imprisonment.

A YOUNG MAN DUPED OF HIS FORTUNE.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, presiding at the High Court yesterday, heard a suit instituted by Runchordas Tribhowandas against Sunderdas Cursondas. Mr Branson, Mr. Vicajee, and Mr. Chimanlall Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Unwalla and Perojshaw, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Davar and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia, represented the defendant.

The plaintiff claimed to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 23,087-8-0 for principal, interest, and charges under three promissory notes, all dated 7th May, 1901, with further interest and costs. Plaintiff stated that, by the three promissory notes executed at Bombay, the defendant promised to pay to the plaintiff, six months after date, sums of Rs. 20,000, Rs. 1,600, and Rs. 400 respectively, with interest at 9 per cent. per annum, for value received. On the 21st November 1901, plaintiff caused the notes to be presented to the defendant for payment, but they were dishonoured, and the defendant had failed to pay them or any part thereof.

The defence was that the notes had been obtained by fraud and misrepresentation. They were renewals of certain other promissory notes passed by defendant in favour of one Kaikhosru Burjorjee Choksey, who, in the year 1900, obtained from defendant by fraud and misrepresentation and without consideration, promissory notes for Rs. 82,000. Soon after obtaining the notes, Choksey threatened to transfer some of the notes to other parties, and as soon as the defendant came to know that one of the parties, to whom Choksey intended to transfer some of the notes, was the plaintiff, he gave notice to the plaintiff that the notes were obtained from him by fraud. The plaintiff, however, took over certain of the defendant's notes from Choksey without paying him any money for the same; and on the 7th May 1901, the plaintiff by fraud and coercion, and without any consideration, induced the defendant to execute fresh promissory notes in his favour in renewal of the promissory notes obtained by him from Choksey. Defendant said that the plaintiff was a friend and nominee of Choksey, and had participated with him in the perpetration of gross frauds against the defendant. The defendant was a young man, now of the age of about 22 years. At the early age of about nineteen years, he came into possession of properties, moveable and immoveable, of considerable value. He had no relatives or friends to guide him, and very soon after coming into possession of the property, he fell into the hands of a gang of unscrupulous persons, who, as the defendant subsequently discovered, resorted to a most elaborate system of fraud to cheat him. Defendant was, on the 4th September 1899, by a serious of absolutely false statements made by Shewshanker Gopaljee and Gordhandas Wagbjee, who are friends and dependants of Choksey, induced to make a written offer to Choksey to purchase a piece of land at Mahaluxmee for Rs. 1,22,000, which offer was promptly accepted by Choksey. Subsequent events showed that the property had been mortgaged to the Commercial Bank for and was sold by the Bank to a stepbrother of Choksey for Rs. 20,000 on the same day that the defendant was made to offer Rs. 1,22,000 for it. The defendant conveyed a house belonging to him, of the value of Rs. 40,000, and passed promissory notes for the aggregate amount of Rs. 82,000 as the consideration for the Mahaluxmee property, which is a barren piece of land, with no outlet on any public street. Defendant was led to believe by Choksey and his agents that the monthly income derived from quarries on the land, etc., exceeded Rs. 1,500; and defendant made the offer without even seeing the property. As a matter of fact, the land produced nothing, and was not even half as valuable as the house the defendant conveyed in exchange for it. Under the circumstances, the defendant refused to be bound by the promissory notes for Rs. 82,000, which had remained in Choksey's hands; and he threatened to take legal proceedings. Defendant said, in corroboration of his story, he would rely on a draft plaint which counsel was instructed to draw on his behalf through his then solicitors, and which was, on the 13th June 1900, settled by the then Advocate-General. The plaintiff was well aware of the fraud perpetrated on the defendant, and he knew under what circumstance the promissory notes for Rs. 82,000 were obtained from the defendant. With full knowledge of the fact that the notes were obtained by fraud and without consideration, the plaintiff took over certain of the notes from Choksey, and subsequently, both by coercion and misrepresentation, he induced the defendant to renew the notes in his favour. He at first refused to renew the notes when the plaintiff, Choksey, Shewshunker Gopaljee, and others induced him to enter into a series of transactions of sales and exchange of properties, which had proved most disastrous to defendant, with the result that he had lost, in money and properties, about a lakh and a half of rupees, and was made to purchase a property in Gilder Street for three lakhs of rupees, with a mortgage on it in Choksey's favour of Rs. 2,10,000. The value of the Gilder Street property is barely sufficient to cover the mortgage. The nett result of all his dealings in immoveable properties, was that defendant had lost about one lakh and a half of rupees in addition to having several promissory notes outstanding against him. Defendant then detailed the circumstances under which he was constrained to render the promissory notes in favour of the plaintiff. The latter actively assisted the other parties in inducing the defendant to enter into some of the transactions, all of which were in furtherance of a plot to cheat and defraud the defendant, who throughout acted without any independent or honest advice. Plaintiff had paid nothing to Choksey for the transfer of defendant's promissory notes, nor had the plaintiff paid defendant any monies as consideration for his renewing the notes in plaintiff's favour. Defendant said the plot against him had been so elaborately and ingeniously laid, and carried out with so much skill, and the transactions through which he had been taken are so complicated, that he had been unable, owing to his recent illness, to give full instructions to his solicitors and he therefore prayed that he might be permitted to put in a supplemental written statement.

The Court proceeded to hear evidence as to the details of the case.

SALE OF ABKARI LICENCES.

YESTERDAY afternoon at the Town Custom House, Mr. E. Gray, Collector of Customs, assisted by Mr. Rustom Pestonjee Jehangir in charge of Abkari Department, put up for sale by public auction 53 licences for the sale of ganja, bhang, and cherus. 29 were disposed of and realised a sum of rupees 21,930. The remaining 24 will be put up for sale to-day. These licences will come into force from 1st August 1902, to 31st March 1903. There was a large number of bidders and competition was very keen. The following licences were sold—Licence No. 1, St. Thomas Road, Colaba, was sold for Rs. 420; No. 2, Gun Carriage Lane, Colaba, Rs. 300; No. 3, Frere Road, Rs. 780; No. 4, Crawford Market, Rs. 1,200; No. 5, Bhajipala Street, Rs. 1,310; No. 6, Dhobie Street, Rs. 1000; No. 7, Chinch Bunder Road, Rs. 750; No. 8, Frere Road opposite Prince's Dock, Rs. 710; No. 9, Doongri Street was not sold; No. 10, Argyle Road and Musjid Road junction Rs. 720; No. 11 Dhobie Talao, Girgaum Road, Rs. 510; No. 12, Bhangwady, Kalbadevi Road, Rs. 460; No. 13, near Mombadevi Temple, Rs. 810; No. 14, Ghatawady Rs. 300; No. 15, near Bhuleshwar Library Rs. 1,550; No. 16, opposite Bhuleshwar Market, Rs. 1,450, No 17, Thakoredwar, Rs. 620; No 18, Dady Sett Agiary Lane, Rs 310, No. 19, next to Thakurdwar Temple, Rs 220; No. 20, Kumbhar Tukda Bhuleshwar, Rs 740; No. 21, Karelwady, Rs 230; No 22, Girgaum Tram Terminus, Rs 420; No 23, Keeka Street, Pydhownee, Rs 800; No 24, Khetwady Main Road, Rs 360; No 25, Bhendy Bazar, Rs 1,030; No 26, Null Bazar Corner, Rs. 1,810; No 27, Imamwada, Rs 510; No 28, Goll Pitha Khetwady Rs 1,300; No. 29, Durgadevi, Rs. 840, No. 30, Chor Bazar and Rs. 450.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Plague, Deaths.	Death from all causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	2	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	0	0	26
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	0	0	17
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	19
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	2
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	13
Total	3	3	96
Total plague deaths to date	119,369	99,012	
Same date last year	15	15	106

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 14.

Monday.—Pressure has risen rapidly in the Punjab and has fallen slightly to briskly in Bengal and the North Bay. The cyclonic storm at the head of the Bay has developed slightly. During the past 24 hours general rain has continued in Burma and rain has again been light in North-East India. It has increased on the East Coast. Showers have fallen in the West Himalayas and sub-Himalayas, Gangetic Plain, Central India plateau, Central Provinces, the Deccan, Gujarat, and light to moderate rain on the West Coast. Rangoon, Cuttack, Mercara, Ratnagiri have received three inches; Lucknow and Bombay two, Gaya, Simla, Meerut, Amraoti, Sambhar, Jaipur, amounts ranging from one to 1 1-2 inches.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Colaba, Captain J. Graham, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Moulmein, via Colombo, experienced strong monsoon. The steamer Westminster Bridge, Captain R. Chevers, which arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from London via Karachi, encountered unsettled weather with heavy southerly swell.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

BOMBAY, JULY 14TH.

Karanja.—Telegraphs on 13th inst.: "We are having heavy showers, 2 1-4 inches. Total rainfall up to date 6 inches.

"Weather is favorable for the crop".

Khamgaon.—Telegraphs on 13th inst: "We have since our last advices a rainfall of 5 inches and 18 cents".

Murtizapur.—Telegraphs on 14th inst: "We have since our last advices a rainfall of 1 1-2 inches. Total rainfall up to date 5 1-4 inches. Weather is very favorable for the crop."

Broach.—Telegraphs on 14th inst: "Broach, Surat, Nowsari last night rained 1 inch.

"Weather is rainy."

Ahmednagar.—Telegraphs on 14th inst: "We have had since our last advices a rainfall of 1-4 inch. Weather cloudy."

Hissar.—Telegraph on 14th inst: "It rained slightly. Present weather is favorable for Kharif Crops."

Jubbulpore—"We have had since our last advices a rainfall of 2 inches."

Delhi.—"Telegraphs on 14th inst; We have had since our last advices a rainfall of 42 cents. Weather threatening."

Nagpur.—Telegraphs on 13th inst: "Raining plentifully throughout the district good, rain has fallen at our place 1·50 inches.

Prospects of the crop are generally favorable. Weather cloudy."

Dhulia 14th inst.—Weather cloudy

Sheagoon,—By Memo dated 13th inst: "Good rain fell throughout last night registering 98 cents.

Bhusawal—By Memo dated 13th inst: "Last night we had successive showers of rain amounting to 65 cents."

THE COTTON DISTRICTS.

Messrs. Gaddum and Co. have received the following reports:—

AKOT, JULY 13th.

Rainfall 75 cents last night; crop prospects satisfactory.

BROACH, JULY 14th.

One inch rain fell last night generally over district.

BASIM, JULY 12th.

One and-a-half inches of rain, more expected. Cotton plants flourishing.

AKOT, JULY 12th.

Since our last advice 25 cents of rain have fallen. Weather is still cloudy and further rain is expected. Sowing is going on and will be completed in a few days.

BARSI, JULY 13th.

Weather continues cloudy with slight drizzle. The sky has been overcast and a fall of rain seems impending, but a steady gale blowing all day, drives away rain.

Light occassional showers have been reported from Districts which proved greately beneficial to cotton plants in general. More rain is wanted generally.

WADHWAN, JULY 13th.

There is no change in the weather since last report. Clouds are gathering in day and at night the sky is clear. Rain is absolutely wanted in our districts, to allow of sowing. Weather very hot and sultry today.

KHAMGAUM, JULY 13th.

Rainfall 5 inches 75 cents. Weather continues very cloudy and more rain seems probable, cotton sowing operations are completed and jowari sowing are commenced.

AMROOTI, JULY 13th.

Twenty-five cents rain fell last night weather keeps cloudy.

BASEIN, JULY 12th.

Thirty-four cents rain fell yesterday. Prospects are now excellent.

TELEGRAPHIC CROP REPORTS

PUNJAB.

Amritsar,—Rainfall from first June to date 3in 25cts. Weather cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally.

Hissar,—Rainfall from 1st June to date 5in. 55cts. Weather unusually hot. Rain much needed generally.

Mooltan,—Rain fall from 1st June to date 4in 25cts. Weather bright, no sign of rain. Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Delhi,—Rainfall from 1st June to date 8in. 67cts. Weather showery. Cotton sowing making good progress.

N.W. PROVINCES.

Agra,—Rainfall from 1st June to date 2in. 89cts. Weather cloudy, but no rain. Rain so far insufficient to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start.

Cawnpore,—Rainfall from 1st June to date 2in. 23 cts. Weather bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally.

RAJPUTANA.

Beawar,—Rainfall from 1st June to date 1in. 38cts. Weather cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Dry here, but raining in the surrounding districts. Cotton sowing not commenced owing to absence of rain.

BERAR.

Amraoti,—Rainfall from 1st June to date 2in. 82cts. Rain general over district. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

Khamgaon,—Rainfall from 1st June to date 11in. 96cts. Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton sowing making good progress. Food-grain sowing has made fair progress.

KHANDEISH.

Dhulia,—Rainfall from 1st June to date 5in. 22cts. Weather dry here, but raining in the surrounding districts. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Jalgaon,—Rain fall from 1st June to date 2in. 21cts. Weather looks like rain. Continues cloudy. Cotton plants slightly damaged by draught.

BROACH.

Broach.—Rainfall from 1st June to date 4in. 90cts. Weather alternately cloudy and sunny. Cotton sowing making good progress. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress. Crop prospects generally good.

AHMEDABAD AND KATHIAWAR.

Viramgam,—Rainfall from 1st June to date 3in. 1ct. Weather cloudy, but no rain. Cotton sowing begun.

Wadhwan,—Rainfall from 1st June to date 1in. 6cts. Weather bright, no sign of rain. Rain so far insufficient to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start. Unusually hot. Cotton sowing not commenced owing to absence of rain.

Dholera,—Rainfall from 1st June to date 2in. 25cts. Weather cloudy, but no rain.

Bhownagar,—Rainfall from 1st June to date 2in. 23 cts. Weather looks like rain. Rain much needed generally. Continues cloudy. Cotton sowing making good progress.

SHOLAPUR.

Barsi,—Rainfall from 1st June to date 2in. 25cts. Weather cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants want more rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Sholapur,—Rainfall from 1st June to date 4in. 95cts. Rain much needed generally. Food-grains sowing backward.

DHARWAR.

Hubli,—Rainfall from 1st June to date 7in. 1ct. Weather continues cloudy, Showery. Showing begun.

MADRAS.

Bellary,—Rainfall from 1st June to date 4in. 65cts. Sufficient rain fallen generally to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In. Cts.	Espl'ade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cs.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	15 54	20 91	19 59	20 85
Monday, 14th July	0 30	1 80	0 45	0 57
Total	15 84	22 71	20 04	21 42
Total fall to July 14th 1901	46 45	37 11	40 37	37 2
Total fall to July 14th 1900	29 0	23 7	28 57	30 38

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL. (MESSRS. KEMP & Co.'s)

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	16	71
July 13th, from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.	0	89
July 14th. do do	1	63
Total	19	23

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 4 p.m. to 4 p.m.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amoun

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date
Lahore	29·420	SE	9	104·4	82·9	75	..	1·30	—3·50
Sirsa	29·422	SE	15	108·3	81·1	65	...	1·89	—1·70
Delhi	29·467	Calm	6	87·2	79·0	83	0·25	8·67	+0·78
Agra	29·446	NE	3	85·5	76·9	83	0·06	2·89	—5·07
Cawnpore	29·450	Calm	3	85·3	80·1	87	0·14	2·33	—5·45
Allahabad	29·439	Calm	5	96·1	83·2	84	...	5·38	—0·04
Jhansi	29·454	N	3	92·7	79·9	87	0·63	7·15	—4·76
Jacobabad	29·342	SSW	4	109·3	85·0	83	...	0·27	—0·30
Karachi	29·404	W	12	94·4	83·3	80	...	3·39	+1·11
Jeypore	29·501	WNW	4	96·2	73·1	96	1·29	3·2	—3·52
Ajmere	29·517	NE	8	95·9	78·1	82	...	1·89	—3·93
Deesa	29·456	SW	15	102·1	81·6	73	...	1·01	—5·32
Ahmedabad	29·472	SW	4	101·3	77·1	85	0·68	2·13	—9·96
Bhuj	29·427	WSW	22	9·31	80·9	82	...	1·78	—3·17
Jamnagar	29·459	SW	18	98·8	79·7	78	...	1·42	—6·54
Dwarka	29·446	SW	21	86·9	81·8	83	..	6·78	—
Rajkot	29·477	WSW	17	95·9	78·1	81	...	0·98	—10·24
Bhownagar Para	29·495	NW	8	92·1	78·8	79	0·84	2·19	—4·83
Veraval	29·483	WSW	21	84·5	81·7	88	...	7·54	+0·05
Neemuch	29·497	Calm	6	94·0	74·0	96	0·46	2·77	—5·60
Indore	29·491	WNW	6	91·8	73·6	91	0·44	7·59	—2·54
Saugor	29·476	W	6	90·4	74·6	85	..	4·99	—10·43
Jubbulpore	29·457	WSW	3	90·7	75·6	91	0·70	6·47	—11·67
Hoshangabad	29·505	SW	5	91·6	71·2	80	0·03	7·05	—6·45
Khandwa	29·500	WSW	6	92·7	77·1	93	0·35	14·09	+4·37
Raipur	29·456	SW	2	89·8	73·4	85	0·11	5·11	—10·30
Nagpur	29·498	NNW	3	85·3	75·1	85	...	8·45	—6·39
Amraoti	29·510	WSW	9	92·9	74·5	91	1·38	9·82	—1·74
Akola	29·501	Calm	5	92·9	76·9	83	0·04	5·34	—4·41
Surat	29·499	NW	7	84·1	75·0	83	0·32	4·66	—13·19
Malegaon	29·517	WSW	17	92·4	76·1	74	...	6·55	+0·10
Bombay	29·541	W	18	81·9	78·1	86	2·24	21·57	—12·23
Poona	29·575	SW	14	80·1	70·9	96	1·90	8·05	—0·35
Ahmednagar	29·562	SW	13	84·9	70·9	93	0·17	4·73	—1·75
Aurangabad	29·549	SW	10	83·3	72·2	79	0·07	3·71	..
Sholapur	29·581	WSW	25	90·2	75·5	69	...	4·95	—1·24
Ratnagiri	29·607	SW	12	82·5	74·9	89	3·03	44·50	—2·96
Bijapur	29·605	WSW	G	84·9	71·8	78	...	4·91	+0·39
Belgaum	29·621	SW	34	72·3	66·3	95	0·60	13·38	—1·35
Goa	29·642	W	9	82·0	74·9	91	1·49	73·45	+31·08
Karwar	29·674	SW	9	83·7	74·5	85	1·50	81·15	+25·91
Mangalore	29·713	Calm	3	83·4	74·9	90	0·80	75·54	+20·78
Calicut	29·737	NW	5	80·7	74·0	94	2·02	43·59	—5·83
Cochin	29·775	SW	..	85·3	77·1	91	0·45	40·59	—0·93
Bangalore	29·710	W	16	80·5	66·3	76	0·02	2·63	—2·37
Secunderabad	29·565	WSW	21	92·6	74·4	67	..	1·81	—6·33
Masulipatam	29·520	WNW	10	92·6	77·1	91	0·82	4·87	—2·33
Bellary	29·654	WSW	12	89·0	73·2	63	0·20	4·65	+2·22
Cuddapah	29·621	W	C	95·2	78·9	58	...	6·71	+1·54
Madras	29·615	SSW	6	83·5	80·0	69	..	3·75	—0·14
Coimbatore	29·739	W	9	81·9	71·6	95	0·07	1·88	—0·[illegible]
Trichinopoly	29·711	WSW	5	91·5	78·8	65	...	2·63	+·62
Negapatam	29·699	SW	10	92·7	80·0	68	..	2·03	—0·30
Colombo	29·817	SSW	8	85·5	76·5	87	0·12	15·26	+4·43
Aden (23rd)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

In column 'Sind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall—J. J. H. = 0·29 (17·65); G. T. H. = 0·33 (17·31) St. G. H=0·41 (16·27) C. P. =0·85 (17·35.)

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 14TH OF JULY, 1902.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been irregular, showing a rapid rise at Lahore and Sirsa, a brisk rise at Jacobabad, Ajmere and Jeypore, and slight changes elsewhere. Gradients are moderate to steep.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly in the Punjab and at Agra and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been strong in Gujarat and the Bombay Presidency and at Bangalore, Secunderabad, Massulipatam and fresh to light elsewhere.

The maximum temperature is 10° in excess of normal at Deesa and Ahmedabad, and the minimum 4° at Sholapur and Allahabad. The maximum temperature varied from 109° at Jacobabad to 72° at Belgaum, and the minimum from 85° at Jacobabad to 66° at Bangalore and Belgaum.

The sky is cloudy to overcast in all districts except in Sind and at Sirsa and Lahore, where it is cloudless.

Heavy rain has fallen at Ratnagiri (3·03) Bombay (2·24) and Calicut (2·02); between one and two inches at Jeypore, Amraoti, Poona, Goa and Karwar, and light to moderate showers in Central India, the Central and North-West Provinces and at Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Surat, Akola, Aurangabad, Belgaum, Mangalore, Cochin, Bangalore, Massulipatam, Bellary, Coimbatore and Colombo.

An area of abnormally low pressure lies over Lower Sind, Gujarat, the greater part of the Bombay Presidency and on and off the West Coast between Goa and Karachi, where the weather is squally and unsettled. A strong monsoon is blowing at Bombay and rain is likely all along the Coast from Cochin to Bombay and in Berar, the Central Provinces, Central India and over West Deccan. Heavy rain is likely on the Sahyadri Range, and, generally speaking, prospects of rain are good everywhere.

The weekly telegrams from the South-east Trades region show a rapid fall of pressure at Zanzibar and a brisk fall at Mauritius and the Seychelles. Winds have been south-easterly at Mauritius and Seychelles and south-westerly at Zanzibar with a velocity of 10 miles an hour. Rain amounting to about half an inch fell at Mauritius and Zanzibar. Weather was dark and gloomy at Zanzibar and normal at Seychelles and Mauritius. The observer at Seychelles states that a ship arrived from Aden reported light monsoon about Cape Guardafui and Socotra.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India,

POONA AND KIRKEE FOXHOUNDS.

MOST people knew the Powder Works Grounds were to be drawn, and although this is by no means a favourite covert, doubtless the fact of the meet being at the hospitable Gunners' Mess counterbalanced this unpopularity for a goodly field turn out. For the first time on record the river banks in the grounds held no jack. However one was found in the sugar outside; unfortunately fish manure having been used for this crop, the hounds found great difficulty in forcing the jack from the Khat, and when at last they succeeded in doing so he crept under a wood stack where he was promptly killed, a very fine jack, but with no run in him. After this the hounds were taken over the Harris Bridge for a travelling jack, and a line was soon found, but as he ran down wind over plough, not much of a run was got out of him. He was eventually killed in an Indian cornfield near. The field were now spread out over the country and other jack was soon viewed. Although he ran mostly down wind he was smartly driven along whenever he got on grass, until, after a nice galop of 22 minutes he was lost on the top of one of the Sister Hills. The hounds having now been out for 9 hours were very hot and tired, so they were sent home.—"Deccan Herald."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS! —Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhre

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Macnab, 1,412 tons, Captain J H Sheriff, will sail to-day, for Vizagapatam, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Umballa, 3,426 tons, Captain C Hugill, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Westminister Bridge, 2,208 tons, Captain R Chivers, which arrived in harbour on Sunday, from London, 10th June, via Karachi, brought a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Colaba, 1,102 tons, Captain J Graham, which arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Moulmein via Colombo, brought a cargo of timber and rice.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

* H M S Magdala	Capt G H Hewett, R N.	
H M S Pomone	Comdr H Jones, R N.	Turret Ship / Cruiser
H M S Cossack	Comdr M G Cartwright, R N.	Cruiser
* Torpedo Boat No 100	Lt Comdr J C Hughes, R N.	—
* Do No 102	Lt Comdr J C Powles, R N.	—
* Do No 103	Lt Comdr W P Koe, R N.	—
* 4 Torpedo Boats		—
R I M S Canning	Comdr R W W Gordon	In. Marine
R I M S Investigator	Comdr T H Heming	
R I M S Elphinstone	Lt Comdr Gibson	Surveying St.
Margaritta	Capt Baddeley	Indian Marine / Madras Pearl Fishery

IN PRINCE'S DOCK.

H M S Abyssinia	Turret-ship
Tenasserim	Receiving Hulk

* Indian Defence Ships

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JULY 14.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Chindwara	1402	McLean			M M & Co
Shahnoor	2198	Smith			E Tajbhoy
Aljofar (Schr)	66	Nacoda			D Anandjee
Ranee	3621	Craig			T Morrison & Co
Itola	3316	Shepherd			M M & Co
Scindia	2050	Trouson			Do
Bancoora	2198	McLean	Zanzibar		Do
Okhla	3438	Skinner			Do
Kt Commander	2791	Durant			T M & Co
Mohammadi	1252	Galley	P Gulf		B & P S N Co
Naseri	912	Barron			B & P S N Co
Colaba	1108	Graham			M M & Co
Ula	3126	Collins			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Clan Macnab	1412	Sheriffs	Madras	15-7	F M & Co
B	Morocco	2476	Boxhall	Hull	26-7	F M & Co
D&E	Thorndale	1954	McDonald	Antwerp	26-7	M M & Co
G	Simla	1039	Hodgson	P Gulf	24-7	Do
M	Courland	760	Esmail			Shep'd & Co
N	Ockenfels	2500	Bathman	Hamburg	19-7	G & Co
P	H Bolckow	1639	DeLorne			B & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
1	Assyria	96[illegible]	Alton	P Gulf	17-7	M M & Co
3	Capri	2718	Brusaca	China	17-7	F R S N Co
4	Bormida	1459	Belsitto	Genoa	15-7	F R S N Co
5	Mazagon	3279	Phillips	China	17-7	P & O S N Co
8	Chusan	2852	Daniel	China	16-7	P & O S N Co
9	City of Venice	2 29	Knaut	Karachi	15-7	K N & Co
10&11	Aston Hall	2323	McFee	Karachi	16-7	K N & Co
12&13	Peninsular	2919	Leigh	Aden	19-7	P & O Co
14	Kola	497	Tie	Karachi	15-7	M M & Co
15	W Bridge	220[illegible]	Chivers			W & A G & Co
16	King Arthur	1047	Mylcrist			B & P S N Co

P & O DRY DOCK.

Oriental .... 2085 Tillard .... P & O S N Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Bahaduri .... 829 Fukera .... Shep'd & Co

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
14	Ula s	Collins	Calcutta
	Dumra s	Cunningham	Karachi, July 12

THE steamer Clan Macnab, Captain Sheriff, for Vizagapatam, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

THE following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Peninsular, for London,
„ Nawab, for Calcutta.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Arrived from
5	Den of Ojil	Calcutta
8	Marquis Bacquehem	Calcutta
12	Clan Chisholm	Vizagapatam

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, JULY 14.

Mail steamer Oroya from Suez arrived.

The Australian Lloyd's steamer Tirol from Bombay, arrived at Hongkong on the mornig of the 14th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 14.

FOR HULL.

Morocco s—4180 cwt myrabollams Wagjee Becher

FOR HAMBURG.

Thorndale s—14464 cwt rapeseed Ralli Brothers; 1620 cwt mowraseed E D Sassoon and Co; 2000 cwt linseed and 18000 cwt rapeseed Forbes Forbes and Co; 1000 cwt mowraseed John Fachiri; 1000 cwt myrabollams W Kl n.

Ockenfels s—300 bales cotton fly waste Tyabjee and Co; 300 cwt gum Hirjee Virdhur; 100 bales cotton fly F Fischer and Co; 2000 cwt massoor A Blascheck and Co; 5250 cwt mowraseed Ralli Brothers; 6000 cwt myrabollams Tyabji and Co; 400 cwt myrabollams Volkart Brothers; 7 cwt rampatri and 13 cwt methiseed G Hathi hoy; 503 cwt rapeseed Ralli Brothers; 1000 cwt myrabollams J Burchund; 47 bales cotton fly K Moladina; 2002 cwt poppyseed N Sundarjee and Co; 7 bales cotton fly and twist waste W Wolf and Sons; 326 bales cotton fly S Kl…ram and Co.

FOR CATANIA.

Bormida s—20 bales cotton Volkart Brothers

FOR COPENHAGEN.

Ockenfels s—50 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Chusan s—22 chests opium Talati and Co; 60 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co; 1 cwt ivory M M Essachoy; 32 chests opium Hajee Adum Ismail and Co; 40 chests opium E D Sassoon and Co,

Mazagon s—108 cwt cloves and 85 cwt kismiss D N Shroff

Capri s—500 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co; 19 bales twist Talati and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Chusan s—9 chests opium Talati and Co; 80 chests opium Sassoon J David and Co; 43 chests opium R S N Talati and Co; 2 chests opium Talati and Co; 4 chests opium N Noordin and Co; 200 bales twist Silas E Sassoon; 60 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co; 40 chests opium N J Abraham.

Capri s—50 bales twist Tata and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Capri s—500 bales cotton Ewing and Co.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 11.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr H B Crosthwaite Asst Supt of Police, is appointed to be an Asst Commissioner of the 2rd class in the Central Provinces.

The services of Major G A Welman 13th Madras Infantry are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal for employment as an Offg Cantonment Magistrate.

The services of Cap A T Waling 5th Bengal L I are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Assam for employment as Og Comt Lakhimpur Military Police Battalion.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

In supersession of Notification No 926—93-2 dated the 23rd April 902 Capt F W Pirrie I S C Offg Depy Supt 1st grade is granted privilege leave for two months and ten days combined with special leave for three months and twenty days under Articles 261 A and 348 Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 7th June 1902

Mr A Smythies Conser of Forests 2nd grape on return from the privilege leave granted to him in the notification of this Dept No 381 F dated the 13th March 1902 having resumed charge of the Southern Forest Circle in the Central Provinces the following reversions took effect from the forenoon of the 23rd June 190:—Mr T A Hauxwell offg Conservator 2nd grade to Consr 3rd grade Burma Mr A G HobartHampden offg Consvr 3rd grade to Dy Consvr 1st grade United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bt Col J A Coxhead C B Rl Artly to officiate as Col on the Staff Rl Artly Punjab Command vice Bgdr Genl Purdy on leave or until further orders dated 30th June 1902

Lieut E B Cotter Rl Artly to officiate as an Ordnance Officer 4th class to fill an existing vacancy with effect from the 28th May 1902.

Capt G S Wilkes Rl Artly to officiate as an Ordnance Officer 4th class to fill an existing vacancy with effect from the 30th June 1902.

Capt N S H Sitwell Rl Artly offg Ordnance Officer 4th class is confirmed in that class with effect from the 20th June 1902 to fill an existing vacancy.

Col Bgdr Genl G L R Richardson C B C S I C I E Col on the Staff Sialkot and offg in Command of the Hyderabad Contingent is confirmed as a Dist Commander of the 2nd class with the temporary rank of Bgdr Genl vice Major Genl Simpson C B vacated 1st July 1902.

Bgdr Genl Richardson will continue in command of the Hyderabad Contingent.

2nd Lieut W F Harnett Indian Army Reserve of officers is granted an extension of three months' leave in continuation of the eight months granted him in G G O No 31 dated 17th Jan 1902

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Subject to H M's approval the undermentioned Major is granted the temporary rank of Lieut Col whilst serving as regimental Commandant Indian Army:—J W Cowley dated 5th June 1902

The following promotions are made subject to H M's approval: Capt to be Majors—G A Ward 2nd July; E W Richards and E W Boudler 5th July. Second Lieuts to be Lieuts—R G A Trail 20th April: C D Webster and J Simpson 14th May; H Greenaway 17th June.

MISCELLANEOUS LIST—India.

Sergt A W Peel Office of Qr Mr Genl in India Intelligence Branch is granted the temporary rank of Sub Condr whilst employed in China with effect from the 26th June 1902.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Northern Circle—Sub Condr B Bull Office of the Inspr Genl of Ordnance Northern Circle seconded on probation is confirmed in his present grade with effect from the 22nd Dec 1901.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1902.

LORD SALISBURY'S RESIGNATION.

FOR more than a year past reports have been current that Lord Salisbury would hand in his portfolio either at the conclusion of the Boer War or after the King's Coronation. If the Coronation had but been held on the day appointed, the prophecy would have been entirely fulfilled. His Lordship's resignation was inevitable. He is already two years beyond the allotted span of life. During the whole of that time he has been a hard-worker, and but little opportunity remains to him for that repose and quiet to which he is undoubtedly entitled. His resignation and the circumstances which have led to it will be regretted, for Lord Salisbury was respected by both sides of the House; indeed, as was remarked the other day by a Home contemporary which wrote a sketch of his career on his seventy-first birthday, his lordship occupies a position of unique prominence which in some ways can be compared with nothing but the dome of St. Paul's. He can look down, as it were, on the sphere of affairs as if from the summit of a reputation which has risen gradually in the last two decades to absolute greatness by a process as silent and imperceptible as that which creates a coral island. Perhaps he has resigned earlier than was necessary. Lord Palmerston was Prime Minister until he was eighty-one; Mr. Gladstone was seventy-five; Lord John Russell resigned the premiership at seventy-four; Lord Beaconsfield, seventy-six; while the Duke of Wellington remained in office until he was seventy-seven. Still, it is no use to quote precedent, Lord Salisbury feels the necessity for the rest from his labour which advancing years demand, and he is also able to recognise that his resignation does not leave the country in a quandary, for there are other capable hands into which his portfolio may be delivered, hands in every way capable of carrying on the affairs of the nation, and not only willing but anxious that they shall even continuously follow on the same course which he himself laid down. He has given the best of himself, and given it ungrudgingly as have his ancestors for the past four hundred years. Lord Salisbury, as Lord Robert Cecil, entered the House of Commons as member for Stamford forty-four years ago, and contined to hold the seat until, ten years later, in 1868, he succeeded to the marquisate on the death of his father. He had come to the front in the Commons and in the debates on the Crimean War, he characterised Mr. Roebuck's motion as one of acrimonious and vindictive personality.

Lord Derby gave him his first office as Secretary of State for India. But the appointment was a very brief one. He quarrelled with his leaders on the suffrage question and when he had gone Disraeli said that he did not regret the loss, "Just think for a moment", said Lord Salisbury (then Lord Cranborne), "of the figure Government would have cut, if after all we did last year, they became the instruments of engrafting household suffrage pure and simple upon the constitution of this country. But it was done without giving the House three hours to think over it. Lord Salisbury described Mr. Disraeli's coup as a policy of legerdemain, adding, "of all the strange and mysterious marvels which we have seen in the course of the present session, the one which has been to me the most strange is that the Right Honourable gentleman, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, should have in this house and elsewhere denied that he and his party have changed in their opinions". It was at this time that Lord Salisbury first became known as a master of gibes and flouts and jeers, a tribute paid him by Disraeli, who greatly resented his attitude. The two worked together afterwards, but their union was one of expediency only. During the truce in the Russo-Turkish War, Lord Salisbury went to the Constantinople Conference, and subsequently joined Disraeli at the memorable Berlin Conference. Prince Bismarck is said to have been asked there what he thought of Lord Salisbury. "Oh" said the iron chancellor, "Salisbury has brilliant abilities, but the Jew's the man". On the death of "the Jew" Lord Salisbury became the leader of the Conservative party. Through three premierships he held the Foreign Office, and during that time the British foreign policy which under Lord Palmerston was a cause of hatred as well as of consideration, and under Mr. Gladstone excited universal contempt, under Lord Salisbury led to the reduction of our dangers, the development of our strength, the reconstruction of the fleet, the restoration of our sea-power and the carrying out the most comprehensive and far reaching series of diplomatic settlements in the whole record of British modern policy. Of Lord Salisbury it is claimed that he is the one statesman remaining in the world whose work and personality would be recognised with international consent by the name of greatness.

On receipt of Lord Salisbury's resignation the King sent for Mr. Balfour, who paid his colleagues the compliment of consulting them before accepting office. Presumably they are all willing to serve him and to recognise him as their chief. The new Prime Minister is one of the ablest as well as one of the best insulted man of present times. He has been described as the natural sport of the caricaturist, the apocryphal gentleman in the three league boots, an athlete who has broken to pieces, a public entertainer, a picuettist out of training, a man of a loose straddling figure, suggestive of a want of firmness of purpose, a mere wisp of curl-papers. But he surprised both friends and enemies by his administration of Ireland, and has since been acknowledged as one of the strongest Ministers on the Treasury Bench. It was believed some short time ago that Mr. Balfour would withdraw from the leadership of the House of Commons in order to make room for Mr. Chamberlain or Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. But those who gave rise to the rumour were speaking without their book. Mr. Balfour retained the leadership and has proved a successful leader. It is not directly due to the action of the King in sending for Mr. Balfour, on receipt of Lord Salisbury's resignation, that Mr. Balfour succeeds his distinguished relative, or that the Ministers agreed to retain their portfolios. The question of succession was settled long ago, and although doubtless there were many, after the success of Mr. Chamberlain's administration of the Colonial Office, who would have prefered to see him as Prime Minister and leader of the House of Commons, cannot but recognise that Mr. Chamberlain has much yet left to do. When the foreign press remarked that the real difficulties in South Africa were only just beginning they did but reiterate a fact which was fully well recognised in the Colonial Office. In charge of that department of the State, Mr. Chamberlain will find his time too fully occupied in the near future to permit of his undertaking further responsibilities than those therein involved. And Mr. Chamberlain would prefer to complete the task he has begun himself, rather than hand it over to the direction of any other Minister.

INDIA'S ART AND INDUSTRIES.

IN an article which appears under the title of Industrial Education in India, in the "Calcutta Review", Mr. Alfred Chatterton, of the Madras School of Arts, deals very capably with the progress and prospects of India's art and industries. The cry, he says, has been raised, that the old artistic industries of India have been killed, but he has recently had opportunities of observing that this is not so, that they are only dormant, and that they flourish in a most unmistakable manner where circumstances are favourable to their development. In the United Provinces, he points out, a good deal of money has been spent in restoring the magnificent remains of Mogul architecture. The work has been performed in a style that is in every way creditable. In Mysore, and in Southern India generally, native stone carvers, metal workers, and wood carvers have shown that the latent talent of India's industrial population is such as with encouragement would quickly bring the standard of present day art productions up to that of years gone by. The worst of it is, as Mr. Chatterton very aptly remarks, though the capability of producing art work of a high staudard still exists, the ideal of the native has changed. Western education and civilization has awakened a lust for tinsel finery, for gaudy, perhaps we must not say cheap, effect. Look at the present day native bungalow. Externally there is still a reminiscence of ancient genius; simply because architecture is the growth of centuries, and however low the ideal of the workman may have fallen, he must still, if unconsciously, utilize the experience and genius of his fathers. But inside there is a transformation. Everything makes for gaudy display. Mr. Chatterton puts the matter in the best possible way. "What is wanted", he says, "is to educate our wealthy classes to a true appreciation of the worth of the artistic production of their fellow-countrymen—to an abhorrence of French mirrors, musical boxes, glass chandeliers, and gilt gimcracks". He points out, moreover, that art can only flourish where it meets with local recognition, and though it is quite possible to work up a not inconsiderable foreign demand for the products of Indian art industries, yet it will be an unsatisfactory condition of things so long as it rests upon such a basis. He might have added that art which merely supplies one of the demands of commerce is bound to fail sooner or later. One can imagine the Indian workman turning out his goods for a western market until this demand alone is sufficient encouragement for him to continue to labour. But what would be the result of such a state of things? Merely that the buyer, who is always more inclined to regard a foreign purchase as a curiosity rather than a work of art, would eventually look for the incongruities of Indian art rather than its beauties, and the industry would degenerate accordingly. Mr. Chatterton advocates the establishment of a permanent exhibition of native art industries in suitable surroundings. This, he thinks, would educate those who were fortunate enough to be able to indulge in luxuries, but who at present are filled with childish admiration for what is merely bright and glittering. He does not think it necessary to go to the west for instructors. South Kensington would do India very little good and might do much harm. It is perfectly obvious at any rate that a return to the art of the past, is preferable to the growth of a hybrid and artificial craft, which would, in endeavouring to produce the merits of both eastern and western art inevitably spoil the whole. The indigenous art of India is a basis on which to build up a splendid fabric, and it is refreshing to find that those who have in view the inculcation of the principles of art are themselves sufficiently in love with it to forego all conservatism, give credit where it is due, and labour with a single eye to preserve a failing craft.

EXCISE IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES

Country liquor contractors appear to have reaped a good harvest in the Central Provinces recently. There was quite a revival of the trade last year, and the excise department were also able to report an increase of over 15 per cent. in the receipts. The first reason for the improvement was of course the restoration of the province to prosperity, but it was sheer good luck that assisted the contractors to do so well. As a matter of fact a very poor prospect was held out in the early part of the year in respect of the Malna crop, and purchasers consequently bid very low. As things turned out the crop was a good one, and the liquor contractors reaped the benefit. The Sadar Liquor distillery system is to be extended, and in the area in which the system works it has been deemed expedient to reduce the price of the liquor. Formerly it was retailed at four annas a bottle, but that sum was almost prohibitive in the case of most of the population, to whom it meant more than a day's wages probably. Now the price is three annas, and the direct result of the reduction has been a decrease in the amount of smuggling carried on in the province. It is interesting to note the attitude which is taken up in the Government resolution on the question. "By lowering the price to three annas", says the resolution, "the people are enabled to buy good liquor at a price which, though substantial, is not prohibitive, and are not forced to have recourse to smuggling in order to satisfy their wants". One can almost imagine the culprit caught in the act of smuggling country liquor citing this statement in extenuation of his offence. One method of preventing, or rather aiding the detection of, smuggling is to colour the liquor produced in the Sadar Distillery area pink. It can thus be recoguised very easily if it find its way back into the prescribed area after exportation. Receipts from the sale of opium did not increase. The general improvement in the condition of the labouring classes had not improved to such an extent as to effect the consumption of the drug. Neither has the change in the duty on ganja had a very marked effect on its consumption. Indeed so far as ganja is concerned it is suggested that a lot of smuggling is going on. The Chief Commissioner does not seem to think that the excise administration is wholly satisfactory. He suggests that there is a want of definite policy and of thoroughly intelligent grasp of principle. He concludes by expressing the hope that affairs are now settling down, and that the Excise Commissioner will be able with the assistance of local officers to put the excise administration on a more satisfactory footing.

His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by the Private and Military Secretaries, Colonel A. E. J. Croly R. A. M. C., Captain M. D. Wood, A.-D.-C., and Captain, J. H. Crawford, will leave Kirkee at 7-4 a. m. on Monday next, arrive at Victoria Terminus at 11-5. m. and proceed to the Secretariat, leave Byculla Station at 11-32 p. m. and arrive Kirkee at 6-43 a. m. on Tuesday next.

THE names of the Hon. W. C. Hughes, C. I. E., and Mrs. Hughes are included among the ladies and gentlemen invited to the Delhi Coronation Durbar.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Massilia with the outward Mails of the 4th instant, left Aden at 2 a.m. yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Saturday next.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Egypt, which left Bombay on the 28th ultimo, arrived at Marseilles no Sunday, the 13th instant.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the week ending 21st June 1902, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1901 of 137,131 maunds and Rs. 23,651 in the earnings.

UP to the end of June the opium revenue in the Bombay Presidency was Rs. 3,23,750 worse than the estimate, and in Bengal it was Rs. 2,47,530 better than the estimate.

THE weekly figures of famine relief in British territory, which have been falling of late, have risen during the past week by 25,184, chiefly in Bombay, and the total now stands at 227,701. In Native States there has been a rise of 3,362, and the present total is 167,645.

AT a meeting of the Bombay Corporation held yesterday afternoon, consideration was resumed of a motion by Dr. Viegas, which had been proposed at the previous meeting, asking the Commissioner to obtain from the Health Officer a report as to whether the sewage outfall at Worli injuriously affected the health of the city, and if so, what steps should be taken to remedy the present state of affairs. The Hon. Mr. Mehta strongly opposed the motion not because he objected to Dr. Viegas' remarks on the subject, but because he did not think such a report as was asked for could possibly do any good. The motion was rejected.

THE first case under the Copyright Telegrams Ordinance in Ceylon has just been heard at Colombo where the Editor of the "Times of Ceylon" brought an action against the Editor of the "Ceylon Standard" for reproducing the substance of a telegram appearing in the issue of the "Times" of the 20th June within forty-eight hours of its publication. The telegram had reference to the return of the Ceylon Contingent from South Africa, and the defence was that the "Standard" obtained the information independently through a statement made at the Volunteer Head-quarters in Colombo. The evidence of the Quartermaster Sergeant showed that this statement was made on the information contained in the "Times". Judgment was given for the "Times", a fine of Rs. 50 being imposed but the defendant gave notice of appeal.

A BOTANICAL curiosity has just been landed at Liverpool from America, and has been taken to Kew Gardens for safe keeping. This is no other than a perfect blue rose, which a head gardener in the States, named McDonald, has succeeded after long experimenting in bringing to perfection. Great care was taken of the plant during the voyage across. It was protected in a specially constructed miniature greenhouse, and was found to be in splendid condition on arrival.

WE have all heard of the law student from India who told the examiners that marriage was illegal in England. "Marriage", said the examinee, "is a lottery, and lotteries are illegal, wherefore, etc." On much sounder reasoning he might have argued that many actions for breach of promise of marriage are illegal. As the "Law Times" reminds us, the Statute of Frauds says that "no action shall be brought upon any promise or consideration of marriage unless it be in writing, etc". The very earliest authority decided, in accordance with the plain meaning of the words, that an action for breach of a verbal promise could not be sustained. The next case, however, opened the door to a flood of cases that the casual student would think had been for ever shut out by the Statute of Frauds.

A WRITER who has adopted the somewhat ill-chosen name of "Marv Magdalen", and who, it is said, "is well known both in society and the literary world", is writing a series of articles in "The Lady's Gazette" on "The Ignoble Industries of Women". The fourth of the series, which appears this week, is on "The Doss-House and its (female) Keeper". The most remarkable point in the article is its not uncalled-for protest against "slumming" as a social (and fashionable) amusement. "There is no one", says the writer, "that the native East-ender regards with so much suspicion, not to say contempt, as the professional slummer, or that person who goes, from motives of pure curiosity, to see how he or she lives—and dies".

MRS. Gallup again. In the "Pall Mall Magazine" for July Mr. Andrew Lang replies to that lady's comments on his criticism on her "Biliteral Baconian cypher". This time, however, Mr. Lang leaves the question of the existence or non-existance of the cypher "to be settled by her and other experts", and contents himself by showing, by a comparison of dates and known facts, that "if Bacon wrote what Mrs. Gallup reads in the cypher Bacon was made". An interesting feature of this communication is a facsimile from the Cecil Family Papers, photographed at Hatfield by the permission of Lord Salisbury. "Mrs. Gallup has not settled me", says Mr. Lang, "the point about the date of Robert Cecil's birth is an essential point", and this, June 13, 1563, is shown in his father's handwriting in the facsimile from the Cecil Papers. This Robert Cecil is alleged by Mrs. Gallup to have been born in 1550, and was Bacon's enemy who set Elizabeth against her son Francis. "This adviser of the Queen was Robert Cecil, a child when Bacon was a youth; a youth when Bacon went to make love to La Reine Margot! It will not do", is Mr. Lang's conclusion.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

A LIFE OF LOVING KINDNESS SADDENED BY SORROW AND SUFFERING.

WHEREVER the shadows of life have fallen most darkly, where the joys of earth have blossomed rarely, where sickness has gathered, and sorrow and pain, there has come the tender, loving kindness of Queen Alexandra, as it were a ray of sunshine, a gleam of hope, from heaven.

Queen Alexandra is the Queen of all who sorrow and suffer; and sorrow and suffering have fallen freely to her lot.

Since operation on the King, her Majesty has been in close attendance on the King, supervising the professional nurses that are in attendance.

For more than a dozen years the Queen has been president of the Royal National Fund for Nurses, and on frequent occasions has displayed active personal interest in sick nursing, and entertained nurses at Marlborough House. In fact, the Queen has made a close study of this womanly office in the sickroom, having inherited a natural aptitude for it.

UNSELFISH CARE.

Who will ever forget the constant care and unremitting attention that her Majesty devoted to the King during his long and dangerous illness thirty years ago?

Her own message to the clergyman at Sandringam after the crisis was over is more eloquent than any other words. Thus wrote the Princess of Wales in those days of affliction :—

"My husband being, thank God, somewhat better, I am coming to church. I must leave, I fear, before the service is concluded, that I may watch by his side. Can you not say a few words of prayer in the early part of the service that I may join with you in prayer for my husband"?

A groom was smitten with the same illness as his master. Every day messages were sent to the bedside of the humble patient. The Princess visited him when she could spare time from her husband's bedside; and, when at last the poor fellow died, she erected a tombstone over his grave in Sandringham churchyard, bearing the inscription: "One was taken and the other left".

The heaviest blow of the Queen's life was the death of her eldest and most beloved child, Prince Albert Victor. In December 1891 Prince George, the present Prince of Wales, was stricken with typhoid fever. Her Majesty nursed him most assiduously. Hardly had he been pronounced convalescent when Prince Albert Victor was attacked by a malignant type of influenza,

MOTHER FIRST.

His mother hardly left his bedside night or day. Through those long hours of terrible agony—agony which only a mother can truly gauge—no trace or sign of anxiety or grief was allowed to be visible. When at last the end came the heartbroken woman was as one turned into marble. Her grief was intolerable, and how at last she found relief may be told in her own words.

In speaking of the Duke of Clarence some little time afterwards to Canon Fleming, Queen Alexandra recalled the fact of his Royal Highness' first Communion, and said :—

"I gave Eddy a little book, and wrote in it :

'Nothing in my hand I bring,
Simply to Thy Cross I cling'.

"When he was gone, and lay like one sleeping, I turned to the table at his bedside and saw the little book in which were written those words, and I could not help feeling that he did cling to the Cross, and it had all come true".

When Prince Eddy was a baby there was one delight which the Princes seemed unable to deny herself, and that was the luxury of giving him his nightly bath. A commodious flannel garment was kept in the nursery ready to put on over his mother's lovely dress, so that, slipping away from the drawing-room, she might run up to his nursery, and without damage to her finery give him his nightly wash and have her nightly play with him.

Sorrow again overtook her Majesty when in 1898 her mother, the Queen of Denmark, died at the advanced age of eighty one. Queen Alexandra nursed her during her last illness, on one occasion remaining eighteen hours at her bedside. The death of Queen Victoria was also a heavy blow, for Queen Alexandra was a devoted daughter-in-law entertaining the warmest affection and highest admiration for her husband's mother.

GOOD DEEDS IN SECRET.

Queen Alexandra has not herself been free from illness. After the birth of her first daughter, the present Duchess of Fife, her Majesty was seriously ill, and suffered acutely.

One day, after a paroxysm of pain, when it might have been imagined that she could have no thought for anyone but herself, her Majesty said: "Oh, I am so sorry to disappoint everybody. Don't let the season be spoiled because of me. That would be such a disaster for the poor tradespeople".

"You are too unselfish," one of her intimate friends, now dead, used to say to her: but the Queen would smile and ask: "Is that possible?"

Said another, speaking of her Majesty's private life: "Her only extravagance lies in personal charity and giving away things. If you give her £10,000 a year she will spend £2,000 a year upon herself and give the other £8,000 away.

Queen Alexandra's love of flowers, of dogs, horses, birds, and animals of all sorts is proverbial It recalls that verse of Coleridge :—

"He prayeth best who loveth best
All things both great and small:
For the dear God who loveth us,
He made and loveth all".

No sketch of Queen Alexandra would be complete unless it contained reference to the life at Sandringham, the Norfolk home to which her Majesty is so very deeply attached.

Picture to yourself, says one writer, our gracious Princess, assisted by her daughters or her royal husband, picking up the dusty little dots of children from the roads, placing them in her own carriage until it is completely packed, and then duly delivering each at its own home, so that they may say they enjoyed a ride with her that day.

It is not generally known that not a pitiful letter, not a petition for help, is ever addressed to the Queen which is not carefully inquired into. There is a small staff attached to her Majesty's household for this purpose alone. To hundreds in the vast metropolis help has been given by her Majesty unknown to the world outside, and in not a few instances the benefactor has been unknown even to the recipients themselves.

A slight illustration of the loss caused by the King's illness is found at the House of Commons. On Coronation day 900 persons—members and their friends—were to have breakfasted and 1,500 were to have taken lunch in Westminster Hall. All the provisions, excepting bread, had been bought for these repasts, which will not take place. In addition, lunches were to have been provided for more than 300 persons connected, directly or indirectly, with the Press Gallery. For this smaller party about thirty salmon were cooked with other provision in proportion. What is to become of them? Everybody at the Palace of Westminster, whether legislator or journalist, has paid in advance for his stand and refreshment tickets, and now he is in doubt as to whether the money will be refunded or the Office of Works and the Kitchen Committee will retain it to cover the cost of carpentry and catering.

THE question which has been raised by the work of M. Paul Vignon, on "The Saroud of Christ", as to whether the "holy shroud of Turin" bears upon it an actual photograph of Christ, is still occasioning much interest in scientific circles. A very clear statement of the whole case, illustrated with reproductions of various portraits of Christ, of the marks on the holy shroud, and of the photographic "image", is contained in the "English Illustrated Magazine" for July, translated from the French by K. Crawford. It is admitted generally that there is nothing inherently improbable in the fact that a linen fabric, soaked with an ointment of spices of which aloes is the principal ingredient, should bear an impression of the body which has been wrapped in it, for the ammoniacal emanations from a dead body would act upon linen so prepared, just as a sensitised photographic plate is affected by light.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LORD SALISBURY'S RESIGNATION.

MR. BALFOUR PREMIER.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S POSITION.

LONDON, JULY 13.

An official statement has been issued announcing that Lord Salisbury resigned on Friday.

Mr. Balfour has been appointed Premier.

Lord Salisbury had an audience with the King on Friday and tendered his resignation which his Majesty accepted. The King communicated with Mr. Balfour who interviewed Mr. Chamberlain and other ministers. He was received by the King on Saturday and accepted the Premiership. Lord Salisbury's resignation is due to his indifferent health and the strain of his duties.

LONDON, JULY 14.

The Unionist party has been summoned to meet at the Foreign Office to-day. There is conflicting speculation regarding the constitution of the new Government, chiefly in connection with the place to be accorded to Mr. Chamberlain, commensurate with his commanding personality. The papers commenting on the situation generally concede that Mr. Chamberlain acquiesced in Mr. Balfour's appointment in the most loyal manner, and assured him of his entire support.

THE KING'S HEALTH.

A TRIP TO COWES.

It is announced at Portsmouth that the King embarks on the Royal yacht to-morrow and proceeds to Cowes, where the vessel moors.

SIR M. HICKS-BEACH RESIGNS.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has resigned his office as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

THE KING OF ITALY.

VISIT TO THE TSAR.

LONDON, JULY 13.

The King of Italy has arrived at St. Petersburg. The Tsar, Grand Dukes and Ministers received him. He proceeded to the palace where the Tsaritsa and the Dowager Empress welcomed him. In the evening a banquet was given at which there was a brilliant assemblage of Russian Society.

LONDON, JULY 14.

At the Banquet at Peterhof the Tsar and King Victory Emmanuel exchanged cordial toasts, dwelling on the closer drawing together of the bonds of friendship and sympathy.

THE JAPANESE PRESS AND LORD CRANBORNE.

LONDON, JULY 13.

The Japanese press accepts in the best possible spirit Mr. Balfour's explanation of Lord Cranborne's remarks, and says that the relations between the two countries are too firm to be shaken by an incidental observation.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S HEALTH.

Mr. Chamberlain is progressing satisfactorily. The last stitch has been removed from the wound which is now healed.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JULY 14.

The P. & O. S. N. Co's. s. s. Massilia, with the English Mails of the 4th instants left here for Bombay at 2 a. m. to-day, and steamer Britannia for the Colombo and Australia at midnight yesterday.

THE EMPIRE BANQUET.

SPEECH BY THE MAHARAJAH OF KOLHAPUR.

EULOGY OF MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 14.

An "Englishman" special cablegram dated London, the 12th instant, states :—

The Maharajah of Kolhapur speaking at the Empire Banquet yesterday, said that this was the first occasion on which representatives of the King's Indian Empire and leading statesmen of the great colonies had been brought together by a common enthusiasm. He felt that all stood as members of the one and indivisible body. The Maharajah added that India like the colonies felt that Mr. Chamberlain's name stood for everything that tended to promote the unity of interests and the honor of the whole Empire, of which he was proud to form a part.

THE DATE OF THE CORONATION.

An "Indian Daily News" cablegram dated London the 13th inst., states :—

The announcement of the dates for the Coronation is qualified. It is understood that the 9th August is fixed as a provisional date.

THE LUNCHEON TO LORD KITCHENER.

The "Indian Daily News" London correspondent states :—

Representatives of the Colonial Contingents to the number of fifty were invited to the luncheon to Lord Kitchener. Lieutenant-Colonel Birdwood was also present at the function.

THE BOERS AND BRITISH ALLEGIANCE

NO OATH BUT A DECLARATION.

Many Boers while acknowledging the King, have refused to sign the oath of allegiance.

DEATH OF A RAILWAY OFFICIAL.

The death is announced of Mr. R. C. S. Mackenzie, late Chief Auditor, East Indian Railway.

The annual amount to be paid by Government servants for the use of electric lighting and fans in the houses when they been installed is fixed at fifteen per cent., for depreciation, and 3 1-2 per cent., for interest in additional to all working expenses.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, JULY 14.

It has been decided to allow captains and subalterns travelling on duty by rail with details, three rupees daily halting allowance during detention.

It is ruled that conveyance for servants and baggage at Government expense is not admissible to military men proceeding by rail on free passes to their homes on retirement.

Brigadier-General Plowden, officiating in Command of the Belgaum District, will be confirmed as a Second-Class District Commander when General Ventris vacates his tenure which expires on the 23rd instant.

It is notified that officers on full pay attending the manœuvres, field training camp of exercise, and experiments at schools or camps of instruction will wear uniform.

It is notified that soldiers who have been compulsorily retained with the colours in India beyond eight years or beyond the period for which they have extended their services, will receive furlough gratuity pay, ration and messing allowance of seven days for each month or part thereof of the compulsory retention. This is in addition to any gratuity due under the pay warrant, but will not be granted to soldiers who have extended their services to complete twelve years with the colours.

Certain changes in the army regulations have been approved by the Government of India, investing lieutenant-generals of commands with increased discretionary powers in regard to correspondence with the War Office.

Captain Fagan, 6th Bombay Cavalry, is appointed Attache, Intelligence Department, Simla.

Lieut. E. J. Bell is posted to the Bombay Staff Corps.

Certain promotions to warrant and commissioned grades will be given.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS, JULY 12.—Grant, Lt, Bo, 26th Baluch Regt, on leave, from Karachi.

Ayerst, Major, Bo, 20th Inft, from leave, from England.

Sargent, Lt, Bo, Derbyshire Regt, on duty, from Malta.

Brigg, Lt.-Col, Bo., I. M. S., from leave, from England.

Hunter, Capt, Bo, 16th Inft, from leave, from England.

Hunt, Lt, Bo King's Own Regt, on duty, from England.

Reid, Lt, Ms, 21st Pioneers, from leave, from England.

Scott, Lt.-Col, Ms., I. M. S, on leave, from Bangalore.

Skinner, Lt. Punj, R. E., from leave, from England.

Tabourdin, Lt, Punj, 12th Cavalry, from leave, from England.

Jackson, Capt., Punj, R. A. M. C., on duty, from England.

Dickinson, Lt.-Col., Punj, the Welsh Regt., on leave from Sabathes.

Castle, 2nd Lt, Punj, Rl. Sussj Regt, to join Regt from England.

McKay, Lt.-Col, Bng, I. M. S, on leave, from Jubulpore.

Johnson, Capt, Bng., R. F. A., on leave, from Lucknow.

Ellis, Lt, Beng, R. E., on leave, from Roorkee.

Beatson, Major, Beng., R. F. A., on leave, from Jubbalpore.

Thomson, Capt, Beng Rifle Brigade, on duty from Meerut.

DEPARTURES JULY 12.—McKay, Lt.-Col., Beng., I. M. S. on leave to England.

Beatson, Major, Beng, R. F. A., on leave to England.

Binney, Lt, Beng, 1st Lancers, on leave to England.

Browne, Capt, Punj, 6th P. I., on leave to England.

Skinner, Lt, Punj, R.E., from leave to Malakand.

Dickinson, Lt.-Col., Punj, The Welsh Regt., on leave to England.

Orr, Lt, Punj, XI Lancers, on leave to England.

Fraser, 2nd Lt, Punj, Q. O. Corps of Guides, on leave to England.

Tabourdin, Lt, Punj, 12th Cavalry, from leave to Multan.

Castle, Lt, Punj, 2nd R. Sussex Regt, to join to Meenmir.

Hart, Major General, Bo, Comdg Quetta Dist, on leave to England.

Briggs, Lt.-Col, Bo, I. M, S, off leave to Deesa.

Ayerst, Major, Bo, 20th Inft, to join to Alipore.

Nicholson, Major, Bo, S and T Corps, on leave to England.

Lodington, Capt, Bo, 52nd Light Inft, on leave to England.

Scott, Lt.-Col, Ms. I. Ms. S., on leave to England.

Smithe, Lt, Ms. The Warwickshire Regt, on leave to England.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Communication with Bolama interrupted.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the Indian Frontier.

Communication Saigon Bangkok imperfect.

Cables Dominique, Martinique, St. Lucia, Martinique, Guadalaupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and Grenada interrupted. Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz. Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code addresses should not be used.

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.

Land communication with Annam and Tonkin is restored on one line

Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted

Cable Saint Jacques Haiphong interrupted

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 14th July, 1902.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	..	...	..	...
Teheran	11	2	54 p.m.	...	15
Suez	14	3	...	...	8

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 14th July, 1902.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	0	42	0	1
" Karachi	0	1	0	1
" Madras	0	32	0	10

AMONG the arrangements in contemplation to facilitate the difficult and arduous duties of special correspondents at the Delhi Coronation Durbar, is the appointment of a special officer, possessed of wide knowledge and invested with full responsibility, who will be quartered in or near the Press Camp and whose function will be to act as an inquiry office and bureau of information for the benefit of newspaper representatives.

MISS BRADDON, who commenced her literary career on "The London Journal", in the pages of which her, perhaps, most popular stories, "Lady Audley's Secret", and "Aurora Floyd", appeared, and Charles Reade, who contributed to the same periodical, are not the only popular authors who have begun by writing for the half-penny and penny story papers. R. L. Stevenson wrote some of his earlier stories, including "Treasure Island", for "The Weekly Budget" and "Young Folks". Mrs. Hodgson Burnett, Mrs. Henry Wood, and the late Mr. James Payn are also, we believe, among the writers, some of whose earlier productions appeared in cheap story papers. The late Mr. G. A. Sala spoke regretfully of "two bad novels", which editors of popular journals had induced him to write for them. One, if not both, of these appeared in a half-penny weekly called "The Welcome Guest", which had a certain popular vogue forty years ago.

THE RESIGNATION OF LORD SALISBURY.

THE LATE PREMIER'S CAREER.

Lord Salisbury's resignation of the premiership has been long impending and has been the subject of discussion for many months. He has been four times appointed Premier and now resigns after a continuous spell of office extending over seven years. The last two years have been especially trying for one of his advanced age.

Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoyne-Cecil was born at Hatfield in 1830. He was the second son of the second Marquis, and was styled Lord Robert Cecil. He was known as "Bob" Cecil all through his Eton and Christ Church days. He went to the latter place in 1847, and stayed two years. He seems to have formed an adverse opinion of Christ Church as a place of study, for he sent his sons to University College instead.

During his Oxford career Lord Robert Cecil devoted a good deal of time to the Union. He soon became one of the prominent members, and his contemporaries showed their high opinion of his oratory and ability by electing him treasurer—an office which some years later was also held by his younger son, the present Lord Robert Cecil. References to the old minute-books of the Union show that Lord Robert Cecil's speeches distinctly foreshadowed his subsequent career. We find that at different times he advocated the reunion of the Conservative party in order to provide a better Government than the Liberals could give, and that he strongly denounced the project of disestablishing the English Church.

After taking his B. A. he started on his travels, which were supposed to give the finish to a young man's education. He visited the principal cities in Europe, and not content with such an ordinary tour, went round the world in order to see the principal British colonies, not forgetting even far New Zealand These journeys lasted for about two years, so that he did not return to England till 1853. The result of his travels was that his views with regard to Imperial politics were for the future based on actual experience and observation. It could not be said of him that he did not know what he was talking about, as it might be of many politicians who sit at home and evolve opinions from their inner consciousness as a child blows bubbles from froth.

POLITICAL CAREER.

On his return the College of All Souls at Oxford showed its opinion of Lord Robert's abilities by electing him a Fellow. This meant that he would draw about £300 a year, be entitled to rooms in the college, and have to do nothing for it—not even reside. It was natural that he should wish to go into Parliament, and it happened that shortly after his return the seat of Stamford fell vacant. Stamford was a family borough. Lord Bob was put forward, and elected quite naturally.

He soon came to the front, and in 1865, at the death of his brother, he became Lord Cranborne, and heir to the Marquisate, and proceeded to the House of Lords.

In 1866 he became Secretary of State for India in Lord Derby's third administration. He resigned twelve months later, when his colleagues indicated their determination to introduce a new Reform Bill, because he could not regard as sufficient the safeguards by which that extention was to be accompanied. "We must have Robert Cecil back," was the epitaph pronounced by Benjamin Disraeli on this political suicide.

His lordship was again appointed Secretary of State for India in 1874, and when at the close of the war between Turkey and Servia differences arose between the former power and Russia, the Marquis was sent as special ambassador to the Sublime Port, and he and Sir Henry Elliot acted as Joint Minister Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain at the Conference of Constantinople. After the completion of his work here, the returned in 1878 and was appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in place of the Earl of Derby who had resigned. It was then he drew up that memorable despatch on the Eastern question, which created quite a sensation. His lordship was sent with Lord Beaconsfield as a representative of Great Britain to the Congress of Berlin.

At a meeting of Conservative Peers, Lord Salisbury was elected to lead the party in the House of Lords in place of Lord Beaconsfield. He opposed and finally accepted the Irish Land Act of 1881 he vigorously criticised Mr. Gladstone's Egyptian policy, and carried the rejection of the County Franchise Bill in 1884. And on the 9th June, 1884, when Mr. Gladstone was beaten on a Budget vote and resigned, Lord Salisbury took office as Premier. The principal events of his short tenure of power were the annexation of Burma, the reopening of the Eastern question, and the Servo-Bulgarian war. After the general election of November, 1885, he was turned out of office, but in the general second election in 1886, he once more became Prime Minister. The general election of 1892 caused Lord Salisbury to go out of office. He again came into power, as we have said, in 1895, when the Liberal Government was defeated, and Lord Rosebery resigned. Since then he has been the head of the administration of Great Britain. He was also Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a post he resigned in October, 1900, when Lord Lansdowne succeeded him.

AS SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

Lord Salisbury has been twice Secretary of State for India. When in 1866 he first took charge of the India office the question of the State of Mysore was engaging attention. This State had been resuscitated after the defeat and death of Tipu by the English to mark to the people of India their sense of justice and generosity. But after some years the Rajah mismanaged things so grossly that the British Government had to take the administration into their hands under Lord William Bentinck. That Rajah had now grown old and he wanted to adopt a son as his successor on the Mysore gadi. The Viceroy of the time, Sir John Lawrence, was in favour of annexation. The majority of the Indian Council of the Secretary of State were also for it. During Lord Salisbury's tenure of office this question came up for discussion and he inclined to the juster view of keeping up the State of Mysore.

Lord Salisbury went out of office without deciding the question but his successor, Sir Stafford Northcote, afterwards Lord Iddesleigh, to whom it fell, settled it on the lines indicated by Lord Salisbury.

The great Orissa famine was then raging and many mistakes were made in relief administration. Lord Salisbury saw all this, and immediately after resigning office he passed some very caustic remarks on the whole management of famine by British officers in Bengal and Orissa.

Another question that required his attention was that pertaining to the grievances of the old European officers of the Company. On the direct assumption of the Government of India by the Crown, these officers considered themselves unfairly treated, and they agitated for several years. Lord Salisbury satisfied them by alluring them to join the new Staff Corps and giving them commissions.

The question of our relations with the Amir of Afghanistan, and through him with the great Russian power in Central Asia, began to be mooted during Salisbury's first Secretaryship though it did not then assume any urgent form. The state of Afghanistan was then unsettled, and its throne was being fought for by rivals. One of them was very friendly to us, and wanted our active assistance in arms and money. Lord Lawrence, counselled a friendly neutrality. He would recognise the successful rival and help him only with the countenance and friendship of the English Government. Shere Ally, the successful Amir, wanted more than this, and after firmly seating himself on his throne sought an alliance. The Viceroy would have no alliance which would embarrass us in the thorny path of Afghan politics. Lord Salisbury was disposed to agree with him, though some influential and experienced members of his Council were wedded to the view of interference. During his second tenure of office as Secretary of State, Lord Salisbury gave up his previous view and went in boldly for interference in Afghan and Central Asia affairs. From the India Office, he directed that long series of somewhat tortuous and disingenuous negotiations which ended in the second Afghan War of 1878.

THE NEW PREMIER.

THE RIGHT HON. A. J. BALFOUR.

THE Right Hon. Arthur James Balfour, who has succeeded the Marquis of Salisbury as Premier is the son of James Maitland Balfour, of Whittinghame, Haddingtonshire, who married Lady Blanche Cecil, second daughter of the second Marquis of Salisbury. He was born in 1848, and was educated at Eton, and Trinity College, Cambridge. He was Private Secretary to Lord Salisbury from 1878 to 1880, when the Marquis was Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and was employed on the special mission of Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury to Berlin in 1878, when Lord Beaconsfield brought back "Peace with Honour". He was President of the Local Government Board, from June, 1885, to January, 1886, and Secretary for Scotland, 1886 to 1887. Then he became Chief Secretary for Ireland (1887-92) with a seat in the Cabinet. He gave proof here of great administrative capacity. Ireland, which had become completely upset by the Liberal "regime", was pacified, and Mr. Balfour coped with a very severe famine.

The appointment of Mr. Balfour to the Chief Secretaryship for Ireland was hailed as an omen of good portent. That "a silken aristocrat" with an indolent disposition and a delicate chest, could undergo the strain which had made Sir Geoge Trevelyan grey before his time, and had proved too much even for a trained official like Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, was considered only less absurd than the idea that a dilettante philosopher, comparatively strange to public life, should succeed at the Irish Office, honey-combed as it is with the graves of political reputations. The struggle—so the Separatists assured their adherents—would soon be over now, and the goal won. But these tones of jubilation died away, or changed into cries of passionate abuse, as it gradually became apparent that Mr. Balfour was fitted for better things than languidly coquetting with the Fourth Party, or harassing tender consciences by defending philosophic doubt. The torrent of intimidation and crime in Ireland was checked, and the conflict in great measure turned upon the personal qualities of the Chief Secretary for Ireland, who thus attained a position unique in politics.

Since that time he has gone on increasing his political reputation. On the death of Mr. W. H. Smith, he was, with the greatest unanimity, chosen Leader of the House—a position in which he displayed the highest qualities, tempered with unimpeachable tact and discretion. He was also made first Lord of the Treasury. When, in 1892, Mr. Gladstone was returned to power, Mr. Balfour took the leadership of the Opposition, and led the Opposition against the Home Rule Bill with much spirit and success. On the Unionist Government being formed in 1895, Mr. Balfour was again First Lord of the Treasury and Leader of the House of Commons and retained the position after the general election of 1900.

Mr. Balfour was first elected to Parliament as representative of Hertford in 1874, and continued to sit for that constituency until 1885, since which year he has represented East Manchester. He was Lord Rector of St. Andrew's University in 1886, and Keeper of the Privy Seal (Ireland), in 1887, and has held other positions. Notwithstanding all these claims upon his time he has found leisure to study philosophic matters, and in 1879 published "A Defence of Philosophic Doubt," which attracted much attention. "The Foundations of Belief," published in 1895, was of a still more important character, and was declared by the "Times" to be an "epochmaking" book. He has also written a number of magazine and encyclopædic articles.

Honours.—M.A., 1873 : Hon. LL.D. Edinburgh, 1881, St. Andrews, 1885, and Cambridge, 1888, Dublin and Glasgow, 1891 ; D.L. for East Lothian and Ross-shire P. C., 1885 ; F.R.S., 1888 ; Freedom of City of London, 1888 ; D. C. L. Oxford, 1891 ; Lord Rector of Glasgow University 1890 ; Chancellor of Edinburgh University, 1891.

Principal Works.—"Defence of Philosophic Doubt" (1879) : "Foundations of Belief" (1895) ; "A Volume on Golf" (Badminton Series) ; "Essays and Addresses" (1893).

A PUNGENT CRITICISM.

A candid critic has thus written of the new Premier: Not quite sixteen years have passed since Lord Randolph Churchill flung himself down as a political corpse on which Mr. Arthur Balfour might step to greatness. To review Mr. Balfour's political career you must only begin with 1887. In his Fourth Party days he only amused himself with politics. In him, as in Lord Randolph, ironical fate has given the House an ex-obscuctionist Leader. The Scotch Secretaryship, which was his reward, was never anything but vanity and vexation of spirit What precisely it is that Mr. Balfour drives at in his "Defence of Philosophic Doubt" remains among the things which are dubious ; for there are not many who have read it of those some are Scotchmen, most are metaphysicians, all are conceited with the feat, and none agree. "The same may be said of his second book, "The Foundations of Belief," in which he tries to "do something for the Almighty" (to quote Mattew Arnold). Everybody agrees that it is a work of great ability, and nobody agrees on any other point concerning it. Whatever the truth about the books, there is no question that in the 1886 period Mr. Balfour was as much a political as a philosophic doubter. If he scouted Liberalism, he doubted Conservatism. He believed not at all in his party, and very little in himself. The thing or man he most believed in was his uncle. His uncle rewarded it by giving him the great opportunity, in the teeth of his party's distrust and his opponents' ridicule. Then began Mr. Balfour's real career. A lounging rather delicate mannered young man who toyed with a scented handkerchief as he sprawled supine over the Treasury Bench—that was the picture which had impressed itself on his critics. He was a "palsied masher," a "perfumed popinjay." He was christened as schoolboys christen a mollycoddle—"Miss Balfour" and "Nancy" and "Lucy." Huge was the contempt of the Irish members at the idea of the distressful country being dragooned by such an attenuated shadow of a Cromwell as this. Mr. Balfour soon undeceived them. Never in our time had an Irish Secretary set himself to enforce discipline as doggedly, firmly, and justly as this cool philosopher. Where Mr. Forster would have applied the screw, and then gone home and agonized and prayed over it, Mr. Balfour, like Lady Clara Vere de Vere held his course without remorse. Starting from the proposition that Ireland was rather a nursery than a nation he shut his ears on principle to all unreasoning howls which came through the nursery wall. What made things worse was the impenetrable courage of the man—the perfect indifference to abuse and invective. They raved, they stormed, they broke into his replies with intolerable insults. Mr. Balfour merely crossed and uncrossed his legs yawned, smiled gently to himself, and waited till it was his turn. When it was, his wit was unmistakable. Take that sarcasm, for instance, about Mr. O'Brien's passion to be always blacking something "yesterday it was Lord Spencer's character, to-day it is his boots." "Do the Irish really hate me as much as their newspapers say"? Mr. Balfour took the opportunity of asking a genial and popular Irish priest whom he met at a Dublin dinner-table. "My dear sir," was Father Healy's humorous reply, "if they only hated the devil half as much as they hate you my occupation would be gone." Whatever may be the case with the Irish people, the Irish members do not hate Mr. Balfour now as they did then. They see in him a foeman worthy of their steel. His success in this respect is a rehabilitation of the academic element in politics. His family is noted for the academic intellect. The brother who perished untimely in the Alps had achieved a European reputation in science. Two sisters are the clever wives of two Cambridge professors. The philosophic doubter, the lecturer (after Lord Iddesleigh) on desultory reading, the Eton and Trinity man who is the fosterson of Irish and Scotch Universities as well as the son of an English one—what fate is it that set this man wrangling with a Gladstone and a Morley across the mace instead of discussing new editions and old philosophies with them over a college dessert? Aristocrat as the laird of Whittinghame may be—the rich bachelor with land in Scotland, land in London, land in New Zealand, land in America, and ties with some of the proudest relics of English feudalism—he is as much akin by instinct to don and dilettante as to duke. His conversation is noted for its facile and urbane charm. His figure is never missed at the best galleries, the best concerts. Friends speak with enthusiasm of his grand pianos. For his drawing-room Sir E. Burne-Jones has painted his pictures of the myth of Perseus. From the noise and babble of the Commons Mr. Balfour goes home to the great, spacious house—gloomy without, and austere on first entering, but stored in its inner penetralia with the treasures of all the arts and half the sciences. Here is the key to much distinction, dignity, aloofness, half-contemptuous good-humour. The other dominating influence with Mr. Balfour is physique. His slight, thin, over-tall frame, and incipient stoop tell their own tale. Until, with his doctor's encouragement, he tried the bold experiment of continuous work at a high nervous pressure, it was an open question whether he too, like some of his relatives, would not be faced every winter by the alternative—heath or exile to Egypt. Happpily it has turned out otherwise. But there remains room for wondering how far the half-pessimism, the little political enthusiasm, the slowness to be warmed and fired, the keen, hard power of speech that is never quite eloquence—may be due to a physique which is never in excess, and often short, of the demands upon it. Mr. Balfour's golf—which one of the various Public Orators who have tagged Latin about him compared to the ball-play of Maecenas—may thus subserve a larger purpose than that of supplying the touch of outdoor sport which the English demand of their popular perses. But above all else Mr. Balfour is a loved man. The most prominent man in the House is also probably the only man without an enemy, which is probably a political record. He has never gone back on a friend or on a subordinate, and he has never been too busy to advise and help, or too preoccupied to forget his preoccupation for his friends. And so he is loved as he deserves to be.

MR. BALFOUR'S LITTLE WAYS.

Are the great men of Parliament conscious of their little ways? Was Mr. Gladstone conscious when he put on a high collar that the caricaturist would make it a distinguishing feature of his next cartoon? Did Mr. Disraeli practise a curl on the forehead and a sphinx-like expression before the mirror? Does the Duke of Devonshire know that he is expected to nod while the bores are talking. Is Mr. Chamberlain ever seen by the public without an eyeglass?

Even Mr. Balfour has his little ways (says "The Young Man"). The Leader of the House of Commons is so dignified and so free from acrimony that all members respect him. When he stands erect, grasping the lapels of his coat and gravely facing his opponents, he looks worthy of the position. The House is pleased to be led by a gentleman. Yet young ladies have passed criticisms on his deportment. He places his feet against the table, and that in super-sensitive eyes is an offence. The fault lies in his legs. They are very long. When Mr. Balfour, bored by Mr. Flynn or Mr. O'Mara, sinks on the Treasury Bench with the top of his head on a level with the top of the bench, his legs are in the way. So he places them against the table. They have been exhibited by caricaturists on the upper edge of that massive piece of furniture, and perhaps in the earlier days of his official career he may have defied the Liberals by exhibiting to them the soles of his boots, but now he merely plants his feet against the side of the table, bringing his gaiters into the view of his colleagues. Mr. Ritchie, another long-legged Minister, indulges in a similar practice and neither the one nor the other is pleased when he has hurriedly to lower his limbs to allow a member to pass. Few men would care to disturb Mr. Balfour when he uses his outstretched legs as a desk for his writing pad. It is in this attitude that he writes his letter to the King, and as he pauses to search for a phrase he gazes through his glasses with an unconscious, abstracted air.

One is amused to see Mr. Balfour rising from his recumbent position. Sometimes he gets up slowly, with a wriggle of the figure and a jerk of the head. At other times he shoots up with nervous intensity like a Jack from the box. His attitudes while addressing the House are, as a rule, elegant. Occasionally he may, with legs crossed and with left elbow on the giltbound box, turn his back on the Speaker and reason with men on his own side. Mr. Gladstone, when seeking to persuade reluctant followers, turned round in this manner His eager gesture, however, are not imitated by the present Leader of the House. Mr. Balfour usually looks calmly across at his opponents and holds them in his eye while he treats them to the arguments which he himself enjoys. He never thumps the box with closed fist ; that device he leaves to Mr. Brodrick. It was device, by the way, much honoured by Mr. Gladstone, and Lord Rosebery tries the nerves of the Lord Chancellor by resorting to it in "another place".

Mr. Balfour's mannerisms are of a different sort. When deeply intent on argument he holds out his long arms in front of him with the hands open and the palms upward ; when emphatic, he brings the tips of his fingers together and then flings his arms to right and left. Now and again he plays with his neatly folded dainty handkerchief, dabbing his face with it in lady-like fashion. He appears to least advantage when he bends his head and gropes for figures on his manuscript. The chances are that he makes a mess of the figures.

MEDITATIONS AMONG THE TOMBS.

MR. F. C. O. BEAMAN, Sessions Judge of Poona, last month reported for the orders of the High Court the proceeding in a case of causing mischief against Chotwalli walad Mir Kutuballi. The reference was considered on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty at the High Court.

Mr. Beaman, in his report, stated that one Kadumiya walad Dadamiya of Junnar, the complainant in the case charged the accused in February last with having committed mischief by causing damage to property worth Rs. 100, by digging up eight tombs of the forefathers of the complainant, and that the accused also cut some Babul trees growing there. The accused was convicted of the offence of mischief by Mr. J. E. Sahasrabudhe, first-class magistrate in the district of Poona, and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 35, or in default to suffer one month's simple imprisonment. Out of the fine when recovered, Rs. 30 were to be paid to complainant as compensation for the loss sustained. The accused was also ordered to pay Rs. 1-1-0 on account of process fees under the Court Fees Act section 31, to be recovered as fine and paid to complainant. The conviction and sentence, in Mr. Beaman's opinion, were unsustainable. It was argued that there could be no property in a tomb; and that the tombs, which were said to have been dug up and damaged really stood on the accused's land, and not on the complainant's or any one else's land. As to the first ground, it appeared to Mr. Beaman that the proposition was much too broadly stated. The case at 8, Allahabad, 51, was not exactly analogous, nor did he think that, by applying the like reasoning, it could be satisfactorily concluded that a tomb was necessarily "nullius proprietas". On the contrary a man seemed to him to have as much right to erect a tomb as a summer house on his own land, and would retain the same rights of property over the one as the other. The case was no doubt different where tombs were erected in open places set apart as burial grounds. Even then Mr. Beaman thought that desecrating the tombs would amount, or very nearly amount, to causing damage to the public by injuring the property of the individuals, of which the public, in the communal sense, is composed. The reason why Mr. Beaman referred the case was that he gravely doubted whether the tombs, in respect to which mischief was said to have been committed, stood on public or waste land. Now, on reading the evidence as a whole, it appeared to Mr. Beaman that the trees and the tombs stood on the accused's land. If that was so, Mr. Beaman felt much doubt whether the accused could be convicted of mischief for digging up the tombs. In Mr. Beaman's opinion, if the graves were on the accused's land, as he thought the evidence indicated, the conviction and sentence were unsustainable.

Their Lordships for the reasons given by the Sessions Judge, reversed the conviction and sentence, and directed the fine to be refunded.

EACH of the local Governments and Administrations has been asked to place at the disposal of the Government of India the services of one experienced officer with a view to the formation of a Political Staff at the Delhi Durbar. This is in addition to the numerous Political Officers who will accompany the Native rulers to Delhi in the usual way. The Political Staff will be located in what will be called the Consular Camp, next to the Press Camp, and its important function will be to relieve the Durbar Committee of diplomatic duties.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE AUSTRIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRIES.

UNITED STATES CURRENCY.

STOCK EXCHANGE VALUES.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

A VIENNA report on the textile industries of Austria-Hungary, just to hand, states that accounts received from practical authorities are far from describing the general position as being all that could be desired. Mill extensions in the silk industry have been reported, but this, it is remarked, implies that production has been increased rather than the demand. In the worsted yarn spinning industry a sustained improvement in prices, since the crisis of 1900, may be recorded, but the position even yet is not thoroughly healthy. In cotton spinning a curtailment of production to the extent of 15 per cent has been attained, and in consequence certain counts have become so scarce as to enable the spinners to dictate prices to the weaving branch. But the unexpectedly keen competition of Germany is felt, as it has resulted in a large increase in the importation of German cotton yarns, whereas Austria formerly exported her own cotton yarns to Germany. The position of the cotton weaving mills is far from satisfactory. As 10,000 new looms were erected last spring the Austrian producers have become the more susceptible to the competition of Germany in regard to cotton piece goods as well as yarns ; calico printers and makers-up, were the less pressing buyers, would be able to obtain their requirements at much lower prices than at present The want of organisation amongst manufacturers and the defects of the credit and payment conditions are as unpleasantly conspicuous as ever. Moreover, all branches of the cotton industry have suffered in consequence of the fluctuations in the raw cotton markets. The balance-sheets of some of the mills show large losses, and many manufacturers look for salvation in the erection of their own spinning mills to supply the yarns they use. The coloured woven goods branch has lately experienced a better offtake, and an increased demand for prints is reported by the calico printers. The most unfavourably situated of the Austrian textile industries is said to be the linen-weaving branch, though the depression is admittedly less marked in Austria than in Saxony and Silesia, where curtailment of production has become necessary. As regards linen yarns, the Austrian export trade to Germany has been able to hold its own, but the flax spinners are nevertheless adversely affected by the unsatisfactory position of the linen piece goods trade, which is making itself apparent in a diminished demand for linen yarns. Moreover, in the Austro-Hungarian home markets the linen trade is suffering in consequence of the increased use of cotton goods, which is especially noticeable in Hungary. An indication of the general business position is the decision of the Jute Association (Cartel) to reduce production to the extent of 15 per cent. Jute fabrics, it must be remembered, have become a staple article in Austria Hungary. The curtailment of production is explained as being justified by the contraction of demand and the unremunerative character of the prices obtainable. No improvement has, however, as yet followed the lessening of production. As regards embroideries, accumulated stocks are depressing the market and forced sales are frequent. The seasonal demand for ready-made clothing for both male and female wear is much belated, but the made-up blouse branch has greatly expanded, the exports to Germany in particular having been especially noteworthy. The bleached goods underclothing trade has suffered in consequence of the abnormally cold weather.

Well-informed Washington authorities appear to have come to the conclusion that there is no prospect of any currency legislation in the United States during the present session of Congress or even next winter. The movement in favour of such legislation has, of course, been organised by the banking or so-called "sound money" interest with the object of consolidating the monetary system of the United States on a gold standard basis. It is admitted, however, by leading members of the Republican party, both those who are favourable to action and those who do not believe it to be necessary, that there is no prospect of any action. It is argued that as long as present conditions continue—gold being abundant, a surplus accumulating, and no apparent strain of the Government finances—even the Administration will fight shy of currency legislation. Neither is there any likelihood of serious pressure from the people at large so long as the conditions of business continue satisfactory and the country generally prosperous. Moreover, in view of the autumn elections, the leaders of the Government party are able to point out to their followers that it would be unwise to risk unpopularity in any quarter by what might be represented to be an unwise "tampering with the currency". And in years when a Presidential election occurs the Senate may insist on inactivity rather than jeopardise the Republican campaign by giving the Democrats a currency "cry". Unless, therefore, a material change in the financial and commercial condition of the country should occur, further legislation in the United States either in the direction of the gold standard or on behalf of silver seems unlikely. Few persons, it is said, can realise the apathy, which, for the time being at all events, has crept over the "sound money" Republicans in Congress ; the sentiment in favour of further action is, indeed, "practically dead" there. Many members express only contempt for the present "sound money" movement. Prosperity having now been maintained for some years past under the existing very complicated American currency system, there is a general inclination to leave things alone.

In its monthly estimate of Stock Exchange values, the "Bankers' Magazine" gives the aggregate value of the 325 representative securities selected for comparison as £3,149,402,000 at the prices quoted on June 19th, as against £3,123,296,000 at the prices quoted on May 20th. The figures show an increase of £26,106,000 during the month, or an average of 0'8 per cent. It is admitted that comparative stagnation has characterised the stock markets since the declaration of peace, but notwithstanding this fact, and in spite of the set-back in mining shares, the termination of the war has left a decided mark on Stock Exchange values. The advance of aggregate value recorded above is the most substantial which has occurred for many months past. The total improvement in the aggregate value of the selected group since the beginning of the year is upwards of £100,000,000. As regards the details, the same authority remarks that the most striking feature of the month has been the marked improvement in "gilt-edged" securities, foreign Government stocks, and Canadian railways. As far as the first market is concerned, dealings have mainly centred in Consols, which have touched quite the highest points of the year, notwithstanding the large speculative account for the rise and the immense amount of new scrip which has yet to be fully absorbed. First-class home corporation stocks and colonial issues have also been in good demand, the inquiry being in no way checked by the numerous issues of new loans and indications of further flotations in the near future. Similarly prior charge stocks of English railways have been bought, and it would seem therefore that "in spite of the present uncertain outlook in the money market, easier conditions and lower rates of interest are anticipated within measurable distance". In the speculative markets the feature has been the strong inquiry from the Continent for South American stocks. Argentine and Chilian bonds have steadily advanced on the settlement of the dispute between the two countries, while Brazilian bonds have been sympathetically affected. Spanish bonds have also risen sharply to the highest points recorded for many years past, the inquiry being principally on French account. In the railway market Canadian descriptions have again monopolised attention, the advance in Canadian Pacific shares and Grand Trunk stocks being mainly responsible for the substantial improvement recorded during the month. Articipations concerning the past half-year's profits being favourable, English bank shares have advanced, but insurance shares are a trifle lower. Other features in the miscellaneous markets include an appreciation in shipping shares chiefly due to the numerous rumours concerning "combines" and increased Government subsidies. The most uninteresting market has been that for South African mining shares. It had been generally supposed that with the announcement of peace the market would have been characterised by considerable activity,

but, as so frequently happens, the event had been more than discounted, and on the discovery that a weak speculative account existed the market has been more or less characterised by liquidation throughout the month.

The strike of the American anthracite coal miners —the largest strike of organised labour that America has ever witnessed—has now reached an acute and sinister stage. Nearly six weeks have passed since it began, and the scarcity and dearness of coal is markedly affecting all industries. On July 17th the Miners' Convention will be held, and the outcome is looked to with much uneasiness. It is feared that the Convention may call out the bituminous coal miners, and that would mean nothing less than a wholesale stoppage of the principal industries. Of the 450,000 miners in the United States 350,000 are affiliated to the Union. Meanwhile the area of disaffection is steadily spreading, more perhaps through fear of the strikers' violence than sympathy with the strike. This country has had more than its share of labour troubles, but to the atrocities that seem to be the regular accompaniment of American strikes we are, happily strangers. Ostensibly the miners are fighting for an eight-hour day; in reality for an increase of wages, together with a full recognition of the Union's power. Why cannot the matter be arbitrated? The employers refuse to consider arbitration on several grounds. In the first place, they class the men's demands as mere pretexts cloaking the real issue—the recognition of the Union. Then they say the demands are utterly unreasonable. They conceded a 10 per cent. advance after the strike of 1900, with the result that individual production has fallen off 40 per cent. Each point gained by the Union is said to decrease the men's efficiency. To such a spirit the employers are determined to make no concession whatever, and remain deaf to all appeals for arbitration. They declare it must be a fight to the finish.

The fact that in spite of the preferential tariff United States trade with the Dominion continues to make headway is a cause of considerable satisfaction to our American contemporaries. A Boston paper points out that the total exports of the United States to British North America were 69,763,000 dols. in nine months ending March 31st,1900. 77,894,000 dols. in the same nine months of 1901, and 80,999,000 dols. in the nine months of the current fiscal year.. It was in April, 1897, that Great Britain began to enjoy tariff advantages in the Canadian market. But this discrimination has not prevented United States exports to British North America from increasing 16 per cent. in 1901 as compared with 1900 and 4 per cent. in 1902 as compared with 1901. United States exports to Canada have increased in all about 75 per cent. in the years during which the Canadian discriminating tariff has been in operation. Discussing the causes of the phenomenon the paper says that the principal one is the fact that the tastes of the people of Canada are very like American, and that they prefer to pay even a higher price for a great many articles of American production than they will pay for British articles which less completely meet their needs. This may be true, but what the journal forgets to add is that nothing but human folly can prevent trade between Canada and the United States. The natural connection is too strong for the tariffs. If Canada gave us free trade it is doubtful if it would counterbalance the natural advantages of the United States. In such matters the operation of tariffs may be compared to that of the old lady who sought with a broom to stay the incoming sea.

Petroleum briquettes, as the name implies, are mostly composed of petroleum, crude or refined, and possesses all the advantages of coal and petroleum without the inconveniences of either. They weigh one-half as much as coal; leave only 2 to 3 per cent. of residue; do not form clinkers; do not melt or run; burn without smell or smoke; do not absorb moisture; will float on the water (density 0·850); do not explode and are not liable to spontaneous combustion under any circumstances; will keep indefinitely, retaining all their qualities of combustion; give off a very white flame 8 to 10 inches high; produce twice as much heat as coal: can be used in any kind of furnace; and are easy and agreeable to handle. The manufacture of these briquettes is very simple. They are made without heat, and no danger attends the operation. The petroleum is placed in one tank and the chemicals in another, and both are allowed to run into a mixing apparatus, when the chemical combination is formed immediately. The product is then passed to a press, where the desired form is given: the briquette is now ready for use or it can be stored. The pressure used in moulding the forms is about 300 pounds per square inch. The necessary plant is very inexpensive, requiring only tanks, mixture, and press, with small motor power for the latter two. Works erected at a cost of, say, £4,000, would turn out several hundred tons a day. The use of this chemical combination as a binder and enricher solves a difficulty frequently encountered in the making of coal-dust or sawdust briquettes. The petroleum briquette is especially suitable for torpedo boats and as emergency fuel on larger vessels; for its density, as compared with coal, will allow a steamer to accomplish twice as great a distance, as with the same volume of coal. If a boat, for instance, takes 2,000 tons of coal to steam a certain number of miles, it would require only 1000 tons of petroleum briquettes to cover the same distance; consequently that vessel would be able to carry 1,000 tons more fuel, or an equivalent amount of cargo. A boat using petroleum briquettes could get up steam in one-fourth or one-third of the time required by coal. Further a boat steaming with petroleum briquettes would show no smoke, which is important to naval vessels under many circumstances. Petroleum briquettes can be used for any kind of domestic or industrial work without changing the furnaces; for fire engines, where the rapid raising of steam is of great importance, these briquettes would seem to be the ideal fuel. As to the cost of manufacture, it appears that the oil is the greatest item, that of the other ingredients, labour and machinery, being comparatively little. The inventors will give no samples. Neither can the character of the chemicals used nor the exact process of mixing be learned. The address of the recently appointed American agent of the Company is Mr. King, 23, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris. After the careful experiments made by French authorities, the fact that these briquettes are likely to be adopted by the Government would indicate that they are considered a success. As to the price, it is estimated that they could be sold for 8 francs per 100 kilograms (220 pounds)—in other words, 56s. per short ton.

STRANGE PROCEEDINGS IN A POLICE COURT.

WHO WAS THE PRISONER?

SOME curious proceedings were witnessed at the Southwark Police Court on June 25 which led to the adoption of the unusual course of trying a case in camera. The reporters in attendance heard in an informal way that a case was coming on which might resolve itself into one of blackmailing a personage of high rank, related to one of the reigning houses of Europe, and who was, moreover, one of the King's guests bidden to the Coronation.

In view of these facts, it was stated that the Home Office had requested the magistrate to take precautions against publicity. Certain it is that reporters were asked by the official of the Police Court to consent to leave the case unreported at the first hearing, which would be formal.

The reporters, however, declined to take on themselves such responsibility, and in the result the magistrate heard the case in private, everyone excepting the police officials on duty being ordered to leave the court. No report of the case, therefore, can be given, and rumour has the freer run. It is said that the case is of a more serious complexion than that at first suggested, and that the principal personage was remanded on very heavy bail for a week.

THE Sultan of Perak, who has been staying at the Hotel Cecil, evidently alarmed by the disastrous fires which have recently occurred in the Metropolis, requested the manager of the hotel to give him an exhibition of the appliances attached to the hotel to quench the "all-devouring element". In accordance with this Imperial mandate, Mr. Jeudah, the manager of the Cecil, turned out the whole fire brigade staff, and in the presence of the Sultan and his suite played on the lofty buildings for some time, as well as exhibiting the means of escape which the hotel possesses. His Highness expressed himself well satisfied with the precautions taken for his safety, and will probably now rest more contentedly.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

THE WORLI SEWAGE OUTFALL.

A MEETING of the Corporation of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon in the Council Chamber of the Municipal Buildings. Mr. Mulji B. Barbhaya occupied the chair.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL AT WORLI.

Consideration of the following resolution which was proposed at Monday's meeting, was resumed:—"That the Commissioner be requested to obtain and submit a report from the Health Officer as to whether in his opinion the sewage outfall at Worli injuriously affects the health of the city; and, if so, what measures he would, in consultation with the Executive Engineer and Drainage Engineer, recommend to remedy or minimise these injurious effects.

The Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna said that he was strongly against the resolution, and no report would do any good.

Mr. Vithaldas Damodher was of opinion that Dr. Viegas had made out a strong case for a report on the subject, and he hoped the proposition would be carried.

The Hon. Mr. Metha gave the history of the whole question, Government, he said, had stated their opinion that the evils alleged to exist at Worli were greatly exaggerated. Mr. Santo Crimp had stated, moreover, that it was too late now to divert the sewage outfall to Colaba, and in any case such a scheme would be beyond the financial resources of the Corporation. In spite of the statement he (the speaker), had asked in the Legislative Council meeting whether Government were prepared to appoint a mixed commission on the question, but Sir Charles Olivant had stoutly maintained that no evil exists at Worli. This showed that Government were not prepared to meet them in any way. At the present time he (the speaker), was of opinion that the Corporation could do nothing at all. When the time came, and there was a possibility of moving in the matter, he would support Dr. Viegas in all cordiality, but if they were to pass this resolution now they would only put themselves in a difficult position for he was quite certain that for some time to come absolutely nothing could be done. He would advise Dr. Viegas to withdraw his resolution but in any case he was indifferent as to whether it was passed or not, for nothing could come of it.

Subsequently Mr. Mehta asked permission to add one word to what he had already said in justice to Government. He had forgotten, he said, to point out that in 1891, Government did appoint a commission of their own.

Dr. Sukhia said if Government were really of opinion that there was no evil attendant upon the sewage outfall at Worli the only way in which the Corporation could convince them was to supply facts and figures.

Dr. Katrak said he thought the resolution would be futile, even if it were passed. He was not opposed to the resolution in itself. He agreed with what Dr. Viegas had said with regard to the health of the city, but he did not want to make a mere reporting machine of the Health Officer; he thought they could find plenty of practical work for him to do, and work that would bring good results.

Replying to the discussion, Dr. Viegas said he had been surprised at Mr. Mehta's remarks. It was only a few months ago that Mr. Mehta had asked him to withdraw his resolution in favour of one asking for a joint-commission on the subject which he (Mr. Mehta) would move. What had made Mr. Mehta change his mind? The resolution was a harmless one, and he was of opinion that if it were passed the hand of the Corporation would be greatly strengthened. He did not see why it should be opposed. Mr. Mehta had said that if they went at some future time to Government on this matter, they would have had a better chance. But he could not see where the point of that remark was. If as the sewage works now were situated, too great an outlay would be required to alter the arrangement, surely in the future the cost would be greater.

The motion was then put, but was rejected.

LOVE GROVE PUMPING STATION.

In accordance with a notice of motion Dr. D. G. Viegas moved:—"That, as the Corporation suffered a heavy loss owing to the inefficient supervision and gross carelessness of the Engineer in charge of Love Grove Pumping Station in 1890, the Commissioner be requested to report to the Corporation the arrangements he has made for the proper supervision of the station during the time Mr. Hewett will not be in full charge of the same. That the Commissioner be requested to report on the present condition of the station." In support of his motion he said that in 1890 through the carelessness of the officer in charge of the Love Grove Pumping Station, all the machinery which was worth three or four lakhs of rupees went to wreck and ruin, and the Corporation had to incur a large expenditure in replacing it by a new one. The Corporation having probably forgotten the lesson of that year, they had appointed Mr. Hewett to do some work in addition to his duty. Now, if anything went wrong with the costly machinery, the blame would fall on the Corporation, as it would be said they could not expect a man to look after two important duties. It was therefore necessary to ask the Commissioner what arrangement he had made for the proper supervision of the machinery and to report on its present condition.

The proposition was carried.

CONDITION OF KUMBHAR GULLY.

Mr. Joseph Baptista moved:—"That the attention of the Commissioner be invited to the state of the street known as "Kumbhar Gully" in Dadar, which is unfit for traffic. That the Corporation deem it desirable to metal the street, and will be prepared to sanction the requisite amount on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, and that the Commissioner be requested to report why he has erected only five lamps in this street after having promised twelve lamps to certain petitioners". He said it was one of the oldest streets in Bombay, and although at one time declared to be a "public street", it had been totally neglected by the Municipality. It had never been metalled and was consequently quite unfit for traffic. In the rainy season it was submerged in water and one had to wade through it knee-deep. While the traffic was increasing from day to day, owing to new mills having sprung up in the neighbourhood, the condition of the street was deteriorating. With regard to the light, the seven lamps which had been posted by the Commissioner along the street, which was about a mile long, seemed to vie with the stars in brilliancy.

Dr. Cawasji Hormasji seconded the proposition.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula suggested that the Corporation should first ascertain from the Commissioner whether the street in question was public or private. If it was officially declared to be a public street, then they could proceed with the work of improving it. He hoped Mr. Baptista would adopt his suggestion and alter his proposition accordingly.

Mr. Baptista having amended his proposition accordingly it was adopted.

MAHIM BURIAL AND BURNING GROUND.

The Corporation considered the report of their Committee on certain requirements of the Mahim Burning and Burial Ground. The report has been published.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta moved that he report be recorded and that the Commissioner be informed that the Corporation sanctioned besides the item providing the approaches, the item relating to the building of the compound wall and would await proposals from the Standing Committee for meeting the costs of those works, that the Corporation considered it was desirable if the Commissioner could arrange to make over the ground to a committee as in the case of Christian and Mahomedan Burial grounds.

Dr. Katrak seconded the proposition which was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday next.

AN EX-MADRAS CIVILIAN'S GRIEVANCES.

A COCK AND BULL STORY.

MR. JOHN WALLACE, formerly of the Madras Civil Service, applied at the Petty Sessions at Colchester on June 21st for a warrant to arrest Sir M. E. Grant Duff, a former Governor of Madras, for alleged larceny, embezzlement and extortion committed by him as a member of a Secret Society which included the late Lord Kimberley, Lord Ripon, Lord Cromer and Lord Roberts. The Chairman stated that the Court had no jurisdiction and told Mr. Wallace to take his "cock and bull" story to the Borough Bench. Mr. Wallace said that he would do so. Mr. John Wallace, says the "Madras Mail", was formerly in the Madras Civil Service, and was District and Sessions Judge of Cuddapah for many years. He was suspended and subsequently removed from the service. During the period of his suspension he took to journalism, and was in editorial charge of the "Athenaeum" and "Daily News" (now extinct), and he wrote vehemently against Sir M. E. Grant Duff and the then Governor-General, the late Lord Dufferin, and whom he would dub as "Duff and Duffer-in." Mr. Wallace retired from India on the decision of his case by the Secretary of State in 1883.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

OR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

"FIRST AID" LECTURES AT AHMEDABAD.

AN Ahmedabad correspondent writes:—Dr. B. H. Nanavatty, F. R. C. S., well-known in the city as a leading physician and ophthalmic surgeon, has lately begun delivering a course of lectures on "First Aid to the Injured". These lectures are much appreciated and are attended by mostly of the leading officials and other prominent citizens of Ahmedabad.

The first of the series of lectures was delivered by Dr. Nanavatty a few days ago before a large and distinguished gathering, which included Mr. F. G. Pratt, I. C. S., (Collector); Mr. A. E. Emanuel I.C.S., (Assistant Collector); Rev. J. F. Steele, B. D., Mr. Modee Barrister-at-Law, and many other well-known citizens of Ahmedabad. A noteworthy feature of the gathering was the attendance of a large number of European and native railway officials. Colonel Olivier, R. E., the Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, who seems to take much interest in the movement, had issued a circular to the employes, requesting them to avail themselves of the lectures delivered by Dr. Nanavatty and in response to this circular, a large number of railway officials and employes were present.

In his opening remarks the lecturer made a feeling, and eloquent allusion to the King-Emperor's illness, and then proceeded to explain the object of these lectures. The introductory remarks were so appropriate and so well suited to the occasion that I quote them in extenso below, as deserving of publication. Dr. Nanavatty said:—"Before offering you all a hearty welcome and expressing the pleasure I feel in seeing before me so large and distinguished a gathering, may I be permitted to voice our feelings of deep thankfulness to God for the cheering news we continue to receive regarding the state of health of our revered King-Emperor, Edward VII. His sudden illness on the eve of his Coronation had spread grief and consternation throughout this vast Empire, and along with myriads or our loyal fellow-countrymen in other parts, we unite in offering our heart-felt prayer that God may be pleased to grant him a speedy and complete recovery and now, gentlemen, I offer you all a hearty welcome.

"To those of you who by your presence have shown that you wish to attend the classes and profit by these lectures in spite of your other responsible duties and many professional engagements, which perhaps leave but scant leisure on your hands, I need hardly say, that any little extra trouble that you may have to take in this matter, or some little inconvenience that you may have to put up with now, will be one day rewarded tenfold. I should say a hundredfold, when by putting into practice, the simple but useful lessons you may have acquired, you will have the satisfaction of having been able to relieve on the spot, the sufferings of your fellow creature or even to save his very life.

"I have often been asked what is meant by 'First Aid'. For the benefit of those who stand in need of this information, I may say that the object of these lectures, is to teach people at large what to do and how to do it in cases of accidents and emergencies, until proper skilled assistance is obtained. You will thus see that though the object aimed at is an excellent one, it is one, which does not intend to convert you outright into either amateur surgeons or physicians.

"In a large city like ours, accidents not unfrequently occur, and it is with pain, that I have often seen the way in which the victims of such accidents are for a time allowed to lie about. What happens may thus be described. A crowd of spectators gather and helplessly stand round, the unfortunate man or perhaps, after a time, some one, out of these, with the best of intentions, comes forward to render aid, but which, owing to his ingorance, happens to be the reverse of what it should be.

"In the removal of the victims of street accidents, to their homes or hospital, similar ignorance is shown in the careless and haphazard way, in which they are lifted up and thrust in to a cart or carriage, irrespective of consequences which may arise, I have thus often seen a comparatively trivial injury converted into a serious one, or a life which could have been saved, actually lost.

"To dispel this ignorance and to impart the necessary instructions on these subjects are the aims of these lectures, and I feel confident that all those who continue to attend, will find them instructive and interesting when once a few dry details are mastered, and some day, gentlemen, when I shall come to know, that equipped with the knowledge here acquired by you, you will have been the means of relieving human suffering or of saving a life, then I shall have found my best reward, and think that the trouble I may have taken in connection with these lectures, has not been entirely thrown away".

NOTES FROM GOA.

OUR Panjim correspondent, writing under date the 11th instant, says:—It is satisfactory to state that rain has fallen in abundance since the commencement of this month, and if it should continue with regularity as at present, bumper crops may be looked forward to.

The chief of the medical department, Dr. Costa Alvares, an ornament of the literary and medical profession, has retired, and he will probably be succeeded by Dr. Dias, the sub-chief, or by the well-known European officer, Dr. Rocha.

Senhor Botelho, the new Attorney-General of the Crown, as also the newly-arrived Chief Secretary to Government, are gaining much popularity here, and both are very hard-working officials.

The Portuguese Consul-General in British India, Viscount de Wrem, deserves thanks for the grand funeral accorded on your side to the late Major Galrao, at which the Commander-in-Chief was represented, and some officers of the Oxfordshire Regiment of which the King of Portugal is Honorary Colonel, were present. It seems this was the first funeral in Bombay of a Portuguese official, which has met with such a marked attention on the part of British officers, and this is due to the great popularity and respect enjoyed in Bombay by Viscount de Wrem, who for several years was Portuguese Consul in Spain.

Count de Ribandar, to whom this city is indebted for many improvements when he was president of our municipal corporation is spoken of as the successor of the late General Carnerra in the presidency of the municipal board.

The daily journals, the "Heraldo" and the "Era Nova", are read with great interest, both here and elsewhere, and although at one time it was doubted whether a daily journal would pay and succeed in this poor country, recent experience has proved that daily journals are preferred to the weekly papers; and they are meeting with increased favor, although the two old weeklies conducted with considerable ability, are still largely patronized.

Much credit is due to Senhor Ismael Graceas, the chief of the statistical department attached to the general secretariate of the Government of Goa, for the lucid and interesting manner in which the Census Report has been drawn out.

The talented editor of the weekly journal, "Anglo Luzitano," published on your side, deserves the thanks of the Goa Portuguese community, for the efforts he is making to arouse the energy and public spirit of the thousands of Goanese scattered throughout British India and to write for their own interests. All unfortunate divisions and animosities must be buried in oblivion, and all who hear Portuguese names, be they Goan, Mangalorian, East Indian, or Native Christians, should shake hands together and forget all past animosities and recriminations, then only can the Goa and the Bombay Portuguese communities be duly respected by the British and Portuguese authorities, and the general public. My opinion is that all Indian Catholics without distinction of caste or birth place, should be united, and then only we shall witness the real elevation of the Indian Catholic community of Bombay.

BROACH NOTES.

IN my last communication writes our correspondent I mentioned that a few cultivators then had cotton seedlings appearing above the ground in their fields. As no rain fell these soon withered and had to be removed. Last Saturday we had our first fall of rain after an interval of three weeks. Since then there has been a little rain every day, except Thursday, the total amount registered during the week at the Civil Hospital in the Fort being 2·11 inches. In many parts of the district the rainfall has been heavier than this, and sowing has either been completed or is in progress everywhere. More rain is however wanted, and as the skies are, at present, overcast, there is some hope of our getting it. Unless more rain falls in the next few days, the outlook will be black indeed.

It is rumoured that rats are re-appearing in the Amod Taluka and eating up the recently sown grain and cotton seed.

POONA 2ND EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 26TH JULY 1902.

Owners are reminded that 1st entries close on Tuesday, 15th July, 1902.

2nd entries close on Tuesday, 22nd July, 1902.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 9th July, 1902.

AN INDIAN BANKING CASE.

BANK'S LIABILITY FOR EXCHANGE DRAFTS.

A CASE of considerable interest to Bankers and the Indian public generally was decided in the Commercial Court by Mr. Justice Bigham on the 17th June, the question arising out of the common form of remittance to England by means of a first and second of exchange. The action, Brown Brough and Co. versus National Bank of India, Limited, was brought to recover a sum of £391 2s. 9d. being the amount of a draft drawn by the Madras branch of the Bank upon their head office in London. The draft was payable on demand to the order of the plaintiffs in London and was remitted by the firm of Taylor and Co. in Madras to the plaintiffs in London in payment of goods supplied. The draft was stolen and the plaintiffs' endorsement forged upon it. In this condition the draft was presented at the Bank's office in London where it was paid. It was admitted that the payment was made in good faith and in the ordinary course of business.

Mr. Hamilton, K.C., and Mr. Hollams appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Cohen, K.C., and Mr. Boydell Houghton for the bank.

Mr. Hamilton contended that the case was governed by the case of "Gordon vs. London City and Midland Bank" (7 Com. Cas., 37). The draft transmitted by Taylor and Co. was identical with the drafts described in Class III. in Gordon's case, and dealt with by the Master of the Rolls at page 64 of the report in Vol. 7 of the Com. Cas. The decision there—that drafts in this form are not bills of exchange at all, and that, therefore, section 60 of the Bills of Exchange Act (1882) did not protect the bank—was decisive of this case. He also contended that the decision and reasoning of the Court of Appeal in Gordon's case applied equally to prevent section 19 of the Act of 16 and 17 Vict., c. 59, from protecting the bank.

Mr. Cohen said that Gordon's case was only an authority for what was then before the Court, and that he was entitled to rely on two grounds of defence that were not then brought to the notice of the Court. First, by section 5 (ii) of the Bills of Exchange Act (1882) the draft might be treated as a promissory note, and that, in that case, section 60, which applied to promissory notes, would protect the bank. Secondly, the bank was protected by section 19 of the Stamp Act, 1853 (16 and 17 Vict, c 59). This section was almost identical with section 60 of the Act of 1882, but it dealt with "drafts or orders" instead of with "bills of exchange." There was no definition of "draft or order" in the Act, and in the ordinary signification of those words the draft remitted to Taylor and Co. would be included.

Mr. Justice Bigham, in giving judgment, said that the firm of Taylor and Co. had sent to the plaintiffs, in payment for goods supplied, a draft for £391 2s. 9d. drawn by the Madras branch of the defendant bank upon their head office in London. It was in the form of a first and second of exchange both of which were posted to the plaintiffs. The first of exchange, was stolen in the post, the plaintiffs' signature forged to it, and in this form it was presented at the defendants' head office, where it was paid in good faith and in the ordinary course of business. The plaintiffs duly received the second of exchange, and presented it at the defendants' head office, where payment was refused. It was admitted that there was no defence at common law but two statutory defences were set up. The first was under section 9 of the Stamp Act of 1853. The effect of this section was to protect bankers who paid "drafts or orders" under such circumstances as those in which the draft in question was paid: but the plaintiffs said that the instrument in this case was not a "draft or order" within the meaning of the section, because it was drawn by one branch of a bank upon another. In ordinary commercial language this was a draft or order to pay money; indeed, the plaintiffs in their statement of claim had so described it; and a statute ought to be construed with reference to the common understanding of those whom it affected. It would follow, if this were so, that the section would apply to protect the bank in the present case. The second statutory defence raised was under section 60 of the Bills of Exchange Act (1882). This section was similar to section 19 of the Act of 1853 but in it "bill" was substituted for draft or order. He was not sure that even in this Act, a bill might not be drawn by a person transacting business in one place upon himself transacting business in another. Section 5 (ii) pointed to such an instrument being a "bill." His own opinion was that this instrument might be treated as a bill, or if not as a bill, as a promissory note, and that it would therefore come within the protection of section 60. In his view bankers ought to be protected in the payment, of such instruments as these and apart from authority, he should be in favour of deciding that both statutory defences were good. But the question had been determined in the court of appeal in the case of "Gordon vs. London City and Midland Bank," and he thought that that decision must be taken as applying to all the defences raised. He was therefore constrained to give judgment for the plaintiffs.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

H. M. S. MAGDALA vs. OXFORD L. I.

ON the Oval last evening, in connection with the Bombay Association Football League, a match was played between the football team of H. M. S. Magdala and the Oxfordshire Light Infantry. From the first the sailors were completely out-played. They lacked combination and their defence was weak although their goal-keeper played a good game. In the first ten minutes the soldiers scored three balls, and during the rest of the first half they made rings round their opponents; but for a lot of dilly-dallying with the ball, which no doubt arose out of the fact that they knew they had the game in their own hands, they might have netted the ball at least half a dozen times. Shortly before half time, the soldiers scored again, and the half time score was four to nil in their favour. In the second half, although they were playing against the driving rain, the Oxfords again assumed the upper hand. Parker, at right outside especially distinguished himself, both for tricky play and for good shooting. As the result of a splendid run down his wing, he was enabled to get in a cross shot which would not have scored had not the Magdala's goal-keeper badly mulled it. Straight from the kick off, Parker got away again, and centred splendidly. Another goal, scored within a minute after the previous one, was the result. Shortly afterwards the whistle blew, and the game ended.

Oxford L. I. .... 6 goals
H. M. S. Magdala .... 0 goal

The following is the League Table up to date.

			P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Royal Artillery	...	...	4	3	0	0	7
Oxford L. I.	...	...	3	3	0	0	6
Bombay Gymkhana	...	...	4	1	1	2	4
Bombay Rovers	...	...	3	1	0	2	4
B. V. A.	...	...	3	1	2	0	2
H. M. S. Magdala	...	...	4	0	3	1	1
Telegraph	...	...	3	0	3	0	0

Two points are given for a win and one for a draw.

CRICKET.

GRANT ROAD PROPRIETARY AND FORT HIGH SCHOOL vs. PARSI ORPHANAGE C. C.

A CRICKET-MATCH was played between the teams on the Esplanade ground on Saturday. The Grant Road school batted first and compiled 67, the highest score being 24 contributed by Abdul Razak. The Parsi Orphanage scored 13 runs for 5 wickets, Razak capturing, 4 wickets for only 4 runs. Play was stopped owing to heavy rain.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Massilia, Captain G. W. Cockman, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday next, brings the following passengers:—

Baugh Major W	Moberly 2nd Lt
Bromley Lt C R	Mongaroo Mr T
Boisogomoff Mr J	Maguin Miss
Butler Mr J	Maguin Mrs A
Birt Mr B B	Maguin Master
Beuscher Capt	Maynord Dr E
Clarke Mr G A	Moore Capt G
Carroll Major	Newman Capt
Clark Mr R H	Nissin Mr F C
Crummey Mr R A	Paterson Mr J
Davis Mr J A	Porter Mr W
Davis Capt	Peters Mr F L
Dewis Capt R R	Paynting Mr J
Day Col	Ritchie Mr A E
Grommiers Mr L	Richie Miss J
Hawkins Col F	Ranshols Mr E C
Harvey-Kelly Col H	Rivett-Carnac Lt Col
Hentschel Mr W	Rigg Mr
Jackson Dr	Sunsfield Mr I B
Jacob Mr P J	Scott Mr W F
Johnson Lt A E	Serkjes Mr M
Kharas Mr D	Trolio Mr A
Khaerang Mr G R	Vicajee Mrs
Larkins Mr E B	Vicajee Mr and Mrs
Lansdown Mr T	Waller Mr D G
Law Vety Lt	White Sir A
Macpherson Mr and Mrs T	

COUGHS RELIEVED INSTANTLY.—Powell's Balsam of Aniseed is a safe and reliable cure for Coughs, Colds Asthma Bronchitis, Influenza, and all Lung Troubles. For the past 78 years it has been the popular remedy, always giving immediate relief. Purchasers of Powell's Balsam of Aniseed should be careful to see the well-known Trade-Mark, "Lion, Net and Mouse," on each wrapper. Of all Chemists and Stores.

BOMBAY PARSIS AND THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

THE Parsis of Bombay are just now busy over a curious storm in a tea-cup, says the "Pioneer". Some time ago, our readers may remember, their peculiar method of disposing of their dead in what are known as Towers of Silence, was adversely criticised by a strong section of reformers among themselves, and an opportunity was seized to conform to more rational methods by having a small cemetery at Matheran, the hill sanitarium of Bombay. That was a rather serious affair, as it pointed to a reaction within the community itself against old-established customs. But the present trouble is, so far as can be seen, a purely imaginery one and of their own making. The Bombay City Improvement Trust required a piece of land belonging to the community for the purpose of opening up a new road which is scheduled in one of their schemes. This was more than a year ago, and after negotiations between the Improvement Trust and the Trustees of the Parsi Panchayet or Communal Fund, in whom the land in question was vested, the latter consented to give the land. But a few weeks ago, when the whole transaction was wellnigh over, some Parsis made the discovery that the City Trust had sinister designs on their Tower of Silence, and raising the usual cry of "the Towers in danger," advised the community not to part with the piece of land required, "on principle"! Now the plot of land has very little to do with the Towers, and is far removed from them; the whole height of Malabar Hill, on which the latter are situated, intervening. Moreover, only a few years ago it was in the hands of Hindus from whom the Parsis purchased it, adding it to the extensive grounds that lie round the Towers property; and what is more the Parsis have allowed the Hindus and others to live on it during these years and they are actually living there still. How the possession of such a piece of land by the City Trust for public purposes can affect the religious susceptibilities of Parsis, it is hard for an outsider to understand. And even many among the community itself do not see what reasonable ground of complaint there can be. The Trustees of the Parsi Public Funds, who are the recognised leaders of the community, and among whom is Sir Jamsetji, acknowledged that the Towers did not suffer in any way by the cession of the land, and they had made arrangements to give it up quietly. But other counsels seem to have prevailed, and last Sunday a public meeting of the Parsis resolved to appeal to Government in the matter. How Government can interfere in the affair does not appear on the surface, for the facts of the case at present as well as past precedent, are all against the Parsis.

It is interesting to remember that about twenty years ago the Tustees of the Parsi Funds gave willingly and readily a large and much more valuable plot of ground adjoining the Towers of Silence for the purposes of making a road, the present Gibbs Road, which is one of the most pleasant drives in Bombay. This road is much nearer to the Towers than the land now in dispute, and while the latter is 120 feet below the level of the hill on the top of which the Towers are situated, the Gibbs Road is hardly thirty feet from that top; and whilst nothing belonging to the Towers, not even the compound-walls can be seen from the road about to be made by the City Trust, from the Gibbs Road can be clearly seen, not only the main entrance to the Towers, but the fire temple which adjoins them and forms such a notable feature of this Parsi domain of the dead on the hill. In the light of this precedent of only twenty years ago, the present action of the Parsis appears very strange. Perhaps the most curious incident in this matter is the attitude of the Parsi member of the City Trust Board, who is one of the chief politicians among the Parsis, and who, in this case, not only heartily supported the desire of his colleagues on the Board to get this land from the Parsis, but has written a strong minute emphatically saying that the Towers are in no way concerned and that the Parsi religion is in no way threatened.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 15.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice TYABJEE.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes

235,98—Ardeshir H D and Co—Jamsetjee N Tata vs Shantaram N Dabolkar—Chitnis and M—Part heard
220,01—Little and Co—Hirjee Liladhur vs Dayabhai Tapidas —Chitnis and M

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report
370,70—Wadia and G—Karmally Rahimbhoy and others vs Rahimbhoy Habibhoy and others—Thakurdas and Co
962,68—Craigie L and O—The Advocate General and others vs Rahimbhoy Habibhoy and others—Thakurdas and Co
963,68—Craigie L and O—The Advocate General and others vs Rahimbhoy Habibhoy and others—Thakurdas D and Co

Long Causes

882,00—Crawford B and Co—The Advocate General of Bombay vs William L Harvey and another—Payne G S and M and Crawford B and Co
277,97—Payne G S and M—Peeroo Mahomed vs Karimbhoy Nensey and others—Matubhai J and M
266,01—Payne G S and M—Morarjee Canji and others vs Veerjee Canjee
267,01—Payne G S and M—Morarjee Canjee and others vs Girdhurdas Cooverjee
268,01—Payne G S and M—Morarjee Canjee and others vs Morarjee Cooverjee
162,01—In person a pauper—Sohar Shiva Runchord vs Bora Abdulhoosen Nuzerally—In person
734,08—Dikshit and D—Bai Saraswatibai vs Dossabhoy Cooverjee Doctor and another—Pestonjee R and K
469,01—Chitnis and M—Dayabhai Tapidas vs Canjee Hirjee and another—Little and Co
97,00—Payne G S and M—Sirdar Oomer Jamal and others vs Meya Mahomed Janmahomed and another
113,01—Dikshit and D—Jugjiwan Raisy vs Arsey Devat and another—Mulla and M
109,00—Payne G S and M—Sirdar Oomar Jamal and others vs Hajee Janmahomed and others
371,01—Mirza and M for pauper—Bhugwandeen Ramdeen vs Bhicia Mahodoo Cudum
513,01—Malvi H and M—Bhimraj Luchminarayen and others vs Lamjee Hirjee—Matubhai J and M
351,01—Nanu and H—Bai Navazbai vs Dorabjee Eduljee Mody—Ardeshir H D and Co

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

801,01—Unwala and P—Runchordas Tribhowandas Mody vs Sooonderdas Cursondas Vulubdas—Edgelow G and W —Part heard.
548,01—In person—Sobhagchund Tullockchund vs Govurdhundas Motiram and another.
375,01—Daphtary and F—Jugjeewan Muljee and others vs Moghibai and others—Mansuklal D and J.
459,01—Bhaishunker and K—Bai Bencoover widow vs Dossa Hunsraj and others—Tyabjee D and Co.
808,00—Sorabjee and J—M F de Souza vs J M Gomes—Smetham B and N.
4 7,01—Tyabjee D and Co—Karsondas Gowandjee vs Ladkavahu widow—M H and M.
527,01—Dikshit and D—Vithal Dayal vs Nanabhai Sadanandjee—Khunderao and S.
251,9581,00—Crawford B and Co—Narrondas Purshotumdas vs Tilukchund Maneckchund and another—Tyabjee D and Co.
73,02—Muljee C and V—Gangjee Lukhmidas vs The English Press and Manufacturing Co—Wadia and G.
77,02—Thakurdas and Co—Jenabai widow vs Karimbhai Gangjee and another—In person.
1,02—Smetham B and N—Jamsetjee Ruttonjee Mistri vs Ebrahimbhai Hassamhai and others—Mathurdas C and M

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.
For a Decree Absolute.
861,01—Crawford B and Co—Benjamin Thomas Harding vs Helen Mary Harding and another—D D Romer
Suits for hearing and final disposal
Long Causes.

523-00—Captain and V—Mahomed Cassum Cutey vs Zaheroodin alias Balco Meya Pathan—Ardeshir H D and Co—Part heard
840-01—Thakurdas and Co—Hajee Saboo Sidick vs Hajee Mahomed Hajee Ismail Noorani—Unwalla and P —Part heard

Commercial Causes.

147,02—Smetham B and N—Hurilal Jugonnath vs Merwanjee Nusserwanjee—Wadia and G.

Long Causes.

602-99—Tyabjee D and Co—Bhagabai widow and another vs Ramjee Govindjee—Unwalla and P.
524-00—Captain and V—Mahomed Cassum Cutey vs Shamsoodin Pathan—Ardeshir H D and Co.
35,02—Mirza and M—Lizzie Munganim vs James Munganim—Sorabjee and J—For postponement,
41,02—Muljee C and V—Hyderkhan Dawoodkhan and others vs Kaji Mahomed Salay Londay—Ardeshir H D and Co
789,01—Bhaishanker K and G—Kawasjee Bomonjee Baman Behram vs Oosman Jamal Vyani and another—Edgelow G W and A H D & Co
590,01—Tyabjee D and Co—Nemchund Maneckchand vs Damjee Kessowjee and others—Bicknell M and M

Testamentary suits for hearing and final disposal.

26,01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Salaymahomed Allarakhia and others vs Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy—Mulla and M
3,02—Muljee C and V—Gangjee Ukerda vs Bai Jethoai widow—Wadia and G
35,02—Mansuklal D and J—Jevraj Dewjee vs Madhowdas Gocuidas Paste—Little and Co—For postponement
39,02—Little and Co—Jugmohandas Vurjeewandas vs Joothabhoy Raghowjee—Edgelow G and W

PASSENGERS PER ITALIAN STEAMER BORMIDA.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian Steamer "Bormida," leaving for Genoa on this afternoon, Cabin Passengers should be present at Victoria Dock Shed No. at 4-30 p. m. for the medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port. Deck Passengers and Native servants must be at the disinfecting Shed). Prince's Dock at 2-30 p.m. with all their baggage.

FOR SUEZ—Mr Georgacopulo and 2 Children.

FOR GENOA.

Mr P Galanti	Mr and Mrs Lee Smith and four children
Capt W Macnamara	Mr H J Turner
Mr A McArthur	Mr W Williams,
Miss Reiners	

FOR NEW YORK—Rev W E Gordon.

A TEXT BOOK FOR VOLUNTEERS.

A handy little volume entitled "Notes for Volunteers", which has been compiled by Captain H. Brown of the 2nd Moplah Rifles, has just been published by Messrs. Higginbotham & Co., of Madras. The book is evidently intended for the pocket. It is written with soldierly conciseness, but at the same time contains information on all points connected with the training of a volunteers, and if it be used in the way intended, the absence of all unnecessary verbage will be a distinct advantage. Capt. Brown's hints include ideas on target practice, signalling, and field manœuvres of all descriptions. He concludes with some very valuable remarks on the construction of trenches and other means of defence. The little volume is carefully indexed, and though so small, is quite encyclopædic so far as volunteer knowledge is concerned. Every volunteer would do well to possess a copy. As Capt. Brown observes in a brief introduction to the volume, "if a volunteer can put into practice all that is contained in the note book, he will be a useful member of the force, and as it is of a convenient size he can easily carry it with him, and refer to it when memory fails".

NEW L.C.C. ALDERMAN.

"SANDHURST AND CIVIC LIBERTY".

WE understand, says the "Daily News", that Lord Sandhurst will be nominated to the vacant Aldermanic seat created on the London County Council by the death of Sir A. Arnold. The Progressive party—which holds an overwhelming majority at Spring Gardens—selected his lordship from amongst a number of aspirants to municipal honours. The choice was practically unanimous, and it is understood, will not be challenged by the Moderates.

The appearance of the title of Sandhurst amongst those engaged in the municipal government of the metropolis serves to revive an interesting episode in the history of London. When in 1888 County Councils were established it was a moot point, so slovenly was the framing of the Act, whether women were entitled to a seat on the new popularly elected body. It so happened, however, that Lady Sandhurst, the mother of the Peer who will be honoured with a seat at Spring Gardens, won the election at Brixton as a Progressive. She sat on the Council for several months, and voted in a number of divisions, when Mr. C. Beresford-Hope—a distant relative, by the way, of Lord Salisbury—brought an action in the High Courts against her ladyship for illegally sitting and voting. The Court held that, under the Local Government Act, women had no right to a seat on the newly-created municipal body. Lady Sandhurst was consequently unseated, and with her there disappeared from Spring-gardens Miss Emma Cons, the well-known philantropist, who had been elected to an Aldermanic seat. Mr. Beresford-Hope made the best of the judical victory by claiming the seat vacated by Lady Sandhurst, and he was awarded it, thereby gaining for himself the sobriquet "Cuckoo". The decision in Lady Sandhurst's case was of importance in that it was given in a test action as to the status of women in local government, and resulted in the unseating of many womnn councilors up and down the country.

Lord Sandhurst's return to Spring-gardens will probably arouse in the champions of women's rights a fresh inspiration to break down the barrier which excludes them from active municipal service. His lordship, who always professed to share the Progressive views so tenaciously held by his mother, was an Under-Secretary of War in the Gladstone Administration of 1892-5, after having been a Lord-in-Waiting, and held the onerous post of Governor of Bombay from 1895-99. He was educated at Rugby, and has been a Sub-Lieutenant in the coldstream Guards. His lordship's wife is the daughter of Earl Spencer.

"FOR MERIT."

HIGH HONOUR WITHOUT TITLE OR PRECEDENCE.

SCOPE OF THE ORDER.

THE new "Order of Merit" instituted by his Majesty will be of a most exclusive character. It is to be conferred only upon men of the highest distinction in letters, science, or art, or in the naval and military service of the country.

It is akin to the Prussian Order of Merit, and will carry with it neither title nor precedence, nor the right to use any distinguishing letters after the name.

Some of the greatest men the country has produced have resolutely refused to accept titles, even when urged so to do. Carlyle was a notable instance in the field of letters, Gladstone in the field of politics. The Order of Merit will meet cases of this kind; it will be a higher badge of honour than any title.

Carlyle accepted the Prussian Order of Merit, and Lord Kelvin is now the holder of both the Prussian and the British Orders.

THE RATE OF WAGES.

THIS subject has afforded matter for dispute from the day when first one man hired another, and will probably continue to do so until we have developed into creatures as unlike what we are now as our present state is unlike that of the jellyfish. And yet, stripped of sentiment (with which it has really nothing to do), the case is simple enough. The labourer sells his labour for the most money he can get for it, and the capitalist sells his money for the most labour he can get for it, the natural rate of wages being found midway between these two antagonistic forces. But many will not have it so, importing into the argument all sorts of irrelevant considerations.

It is the custom of a certain London merchant to refuse an increase of salary to an employee who presumes to ask for it, regarding any such request as impertinent, while those who don't ask he says don't need it. That merchant is difficult to deal with; yet there is a way to deal with him and his like. The employee who is full of energy, with a thorough mastery of the affairs entrusted to him, will never want for employment and fair pay. Where one employer will let him go, ten others will be eager to grip hold of him, for there are none too many of his kind. Why are such men scarce? The answer is ready: Energy can co-exist only with health. Take the case of Mr. August Jansan, of Karsbury Station, near Hay, N.S.W., an unquestionably industrious man who used to be laid aside from time to time. Writing on January 20th 1902, Mr. Jansan says: "Towards the close of 1899 we had extremely hot weather in this part of Riverina, day after day the thermometer registering 100° to 120° Fahr. in the shade. My occupation (that of station carpenter) compelled me to spend the greater portion of my time exposed to the scorching heat of the sun, a fact to which I attribute my subsequent sufferings. The first symptom was a sensation of sickness at the stomach on rising in the morning, and a distaste almost amounting to a loathing, for food of whatever kind. Then I became alarmed by acute pains in the region of the heart. The bowels, too, were very irregular in their action, extreme costiveness alternating with violent purging. I could not eat, and for want of proper nourishment became so weak that I could hardly stand. Frequently I had to lay up entirely, neglecting my work for days at a time.

Each week marked a change for the worse in my condition, and to my other symptoms were soon added sick headaches and terrible pains about the chest, all of which made me nervous, low-spirited, and irritable. After ineffectually taking as much patent medicine as would fill a sheep tank, I placed myself in the care of a doctor, who informed me that I was suffering from acute indigestion, and that my nervous system was shattered. He attended me for twelve months, at the end of which time I was worse than when I first consulted him. Although only a little over 50 years of age, I felt like a worn-out old man, and had not the strength of a ten year old lad. I began to think I was beyond the aid of medicine, when a friend of mine, who had used Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup with much benefit, persuaded me to try it. I agreed, and found relief from almost the first dose. By the time I had taken two bottles I knew that I was fairly on the road to health. My strength returned much quicker than it had departed. Before the sixth bottle was emptied I was restored to a thoroughly healthy and robust condition. I could eat, sleep, and work without distress or even discomfort. It is now six months since my cure was completed, when I gave up taking the Syrup regularly; but, as a precaution, I still take a couple of doses every week. Many other persons in this district have taken it on my recommendation, and in no case has it failed".

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

LORD CADOGAN has used his privilege of conferring Coronation honours in Ireland sparingly and in a non-partisan spirit. Two of the Knighthoods he has created are regarded with particular favour. One is that conferred on Dr. Thomas Myles, ex-President of the Irish College of Surgeons, and the other that awarded to Professor Dougherty, Assistant Under-Secretary at Dublin Castle. Dr. Myles is a Protestant Home Ruler and a fine type of the Irish gentleman. The attempt to keep him from the Presidency of the College of Surgeons because of his political opinions failed, as it deserved. Mr. Dougherty was a Professor in Magee College, Londonderry, and an active Liberal, when he was appointed to his present position by Mr. John Morley.

The appointment of Mr. Haldane, K. C., M. P., to a seat in the Privy Council would in former times have precluded him from pursuing his practice at the Bar. It was considered as inconsistent with the dignity of the office that Privy Councillors should plead before a Justiciary some of whom were not members of that body. The acceptance of the position of Judge-Advocate-General, whose holder becomes "virtute officii" a member of the Privy Council, was always regarded as a virtual retirement from practice at the Bar. In 1885 Sir Henry (Lord) James was sworn of the Privy Council, and made a new departure by continuing to practice at the Bar. The precedent thus set was followed by Mr. Asquith when, on relinquishing the position of Home Secretary, he resumed as a Privy Councillor his practice at the Bar.

Probably there is no other living man who has exactly the same record in the matter of fighting Parliamentary contests as Sir John Dorington, who, having got a baronetcy when Lord Salisbury went out of office in 1886, now becomes a "Coronation" Privy Councillor. Mr. Dorington fought Stroud in 1868, and was defeated. In January, 1874, he reappeared at a by-election, and won the seat. At the General Election in February, he was, strangely enough, defeated; but, turning out the two successful Liberals on petition, Mr. Dorington came forward again, in the merry month of May, and beat the present Lord Hampden. Thus in the course of four months Mr. Dorington had been three times to the poll. But he himself was unseated on petition a few weeks after his May election. He was unsuccessful for Stroud again in 1880, and in the Cirencester Division of Gloucestershire in 1885, but since 1886 has had a very comfortable seat in the Tewkesbury Division of that county.

A September Coronation, which is already being talked of, in the hoped-for event of his Majesty's speedy restoration to health, is by no means unprecedented. William IV. and Queen Adelaide were crowned on the Feast of the Nativity of the Virgin Mary, Thursday, September 8th, 1831. George III. and Queen Charlotte were crowned on Tuesday, September 22nd, 1761. To find a parallel, we have to go back a long way to the Coronations of Richard I., on Sunday, September 3rd, 1189, and William Rufus, who was crowned on Sunday, September 26th, 1087. There have been plenty of October Coronations, but not many which have taken place in August. The last was that of Edward I. and Queen Eleanor, which took place on Sunday, August 19th, 1274.

Mr. Harry Quilter, in "Chambers's Journal" discusses the theory, practice, and romance of picture-buying, and gives some examples of good fortune in buying that came within his own knowledge. His father, who collected water-colours, received one day a letter from the country from an old maiden lady, telling him that she and her sister had several hundred engravings which they wished to dispose of en bloc. He went and bought the whole number for about five pounds apiece. Some two hundred of them were David Coxes. Eight which were put into frames were sold for £1,200 some years later! "Frankly speaking," says Mr. Quilter, "I have never felt comfortable about these two maiden ladies, but it is forty years since, and I always understood they were perfectly satisfied with their bargain". In all purchases of works of art there is, according to Mr. Quilter, a considerable element of chance. Pictures shift marvellously in value: I have known of a drawing being sold in London by a firm of high standing to a private buyer for several hundred pounds, and repurchased by the same firm from the same person for double the money within two years; and I have seen the same picture, a few years later, sell at a public auction for quadruple the original price. This, be it noted, was not the case of an unknown man suddenly rising in reputation, but of a well-established painter, whose work appreciated to this almost incredible extent during his lifetime owing to a passing wave of fashion. No connoisseur, in Mr. Quilter's opinion, can tell when his collection is sold at Christie's whether the pictures will fetch double or half their value.

A golden rule for those who wish to acquire pictures is, Mr. Quilter states, never to buy those which are in fashion at the moment; and this applies not only to the works of any particular painter but to those of the whole school to which such painter belongs. The professional picture-buying classes, even when not in actual agreement, act in concert; and as between them they command a good deal of money, they can and do influence the market very considerably. It is not too much to say that half a dozen men whom I might name could within a few months, if they thought it advisable, raise the value of any well-known artist by at least 25 per cent.—probably by much more. Circumstances have doubtless to be taken into consideration in the formation of a boom, and several are perhaps attempted for every one that comes off; but when the boom is once fully started, it is like a snowball collection, and increases in volume weekly. The present prices for certain engravings and mezzotints are described by Mr. Quilter as "simply the result of a skilfully engineerd boom"; and "the bubble may burst any day". Let those concerned make due note.

Mr. C. J. Cutcliffe Hyne contributes an interesting article on "The Gentle Art of Crab-Potting" to the July "Windsor". Crab pot fishers usually work in pairs, owning one cable and two fleets of pots, which make up some sixty in all. Overhauling one fleet of pots per tide (two fleets per day) is ample work for a couple of fishermen. "They have not," says Mr. Hyne, "the smallest difficulty in loafin away the remainder of their waking hours." The author is not particularly enthusiastic as to the practice of the sport—if sport it may be called. "On the whole," he says, "I can give a personal guarantee that it is far pleasanter to eat crabs and lobsters than to go catching them".

The element of chance seems to be a very marked feature of the crab-hunter's occupation. One man is mentioned who in the course of two or three nights had quite a run of luck. He and his partner came from the grounds with more than five pounds' worth of crabs as the result of one haul. On the next visit the pair were even more fortunate, for this time the value of the catch, after deducting the auctioneer's and other charges, was more than six pounds. And so it happened for a third time. But at one time they sailed to and from the crabbing grounds daily for two entire months without making a profit of a single penny. Generally speaking, it may be taken that the crab-hunter, year in and year out, makes just enough to live decently in his modest station of life.

It is an error to suppose that the Hebrew population is rapidly and in all lands increasing. This may be true in Russia, Austria, and Roumania, also, perhaps, in England and in the United States; in Germany (according to a writer in the "Leisure Hour") it is certainly not the case. Until 1880, German Jews increased at a more rapid rate than the Christian population, but since that year a distinct falling-off is perceptible. An examination of the rate of births conclusively proves this. From 1820 to 1896 the number of Jewish births was 37 per thousand of the entire population. In the following four years this percentage sank to 30. During the past nine years it has sunk still further to 22 per cent.

One often wonders whether the somewhat sensationally worded tracts that are thrust into the hands of strangers by missionaries of the wayside often reach the goal at which they are aimed. According to Mr. George Clarke, who writes on the subject in the "Sunday Strand" for July, the Rev. Prebendary Webb-Peploe is one who can say "Yes". Here is the story told of Mr. Webb-Peploe's conversation: He was about nineteen years of age when he had occasion to go to the town of Derby; having missed the return train, he found he had to wait four hours for the next, and, hearing that the races were then on, he determined to go and see them. Just as he was passing on to the course, a young man gave him a card, on which the only words were: "Reader, would your soul be in hell if you died to-night"? The arrow of conviction found its way to his heart; and do what he might, he could not shake off the feeling that he was not safe, and that if he died his soul would be in hell. A long illness gave him time to think the matter over, and ended in his active acceptance of the claims of religion.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

PROFESSOR DEHERAIN, the French experimental horticulturist, shows that clover can be grown in soil without chalk if it be strongly manured with slag or scoria of dephosphbration, that is to say scoria containing phosphoric acid and chalk. In addition, the soil may be inoculated with bacteria from good clover soil, but this is only needful in some cases.

Very fine reproductions of remarkable wall-paintings of prehistoric animals recently discovered in a grotto at Font de Gaume (Dordogne) by MM. Capitan and Breuil, have been brought before the Academie des Sciences, Paris. The cavern has two small entrances and ends in two blind alleys or culs-de-sac. On one of the galleries, is a hall or chamber containing thirteen fine coloured pictures of wild bisons, the natural size. There are 80 designs in the cave, beginning at over 210 feet from the month and ending at over 360 feet. Among the animals represented are the antelope, reindeer, horse, and mammoth. Some of the designs are covered with stalagmites, and they have been made with sand or silica in fine powder mixed with ochre and oxide of manganese.

Professor Heilprin, president of the Philadelphia Geographical Society, recently ascended Mont Pelee and looked down into the crater 200 feet on a mass of white hot lava emitting steam. The new crater is a great gash in the top, running north and south and widening into a bowl. Notwithstanding reports to the contrary, the mountain is of the some height as before. The sudden explosion was evidently due to steam and gases, and the great loss of life to exploding and flaming gases. The lightning bolts were small and intense, piercing the walls of houses, but Professor Heilpring does not think they played an important part in the destruction of the city. During a first ascent of the mountain he encountered showers of rain and clouds of steam, a thunderstorm disturbed his compass, and terrific detonations were heard, so he turned back.

M. Taquin, in the "Revue Scientifique," sets aside as inadequate the existing theories of volcanic action;—(1) That molten lava rises in the vent under an unusual pressure below like mercury in the tube of a barometer, and (2) that water finding its way to the underground molten lava generates steam, &c. He ascribes the heat, molten rocks, and eruptions of volcanoes to a local intensity of the "earth currents," of electricity which are known to exist. A volcano is a sort of electrical furnace or crucible, where heat is generated by the current, rocks fused or volatilised, and water decomposed into its constituent gases, oxygen and hydrogen, which are explosive. He goes so far as to call volcanoes "electric terminals at which some day man will draw the energy he requires to work his machines." It is a pretty theory and a bright prospect, but we are not so hopeful as M. Taquin. We do not quite see how "earth currents" can become so powerful as to melt the solid ground &c., of how their intense action should be concentrated in certain spots; but his remarks may lead to a better inquiry into the part played by electricity in volcanic eruptions.

M. Crimette finds that the red globules of an animal immunised against the venom of the cobra, are not dissolved by the venom. If, however, the serum of an animal not immunised by the venom be added to the red globules these are dissolved.

M. Dupont, chemist, Grignon, France, finds that that high temperature of some kinds of manure is caused by microbes, the Bacillus mesenterious, ruber, and the B. thermophilus Grigogni. The first of these fermenters can live at a temperature of 60deg. Centigrade, and the second at 70deg. C. They produce combustion of nitrogenous matter, hydrates of carbon sugar, starch, gums, but they only begin the decomposition of the straw, which produces carbonic acid and methane in the lower parts of the manure.

It appers from statistics of the U.S. Weather Bureau that from 1890 to 1900 the rate of death from lightning stroke was highest in the Upper Missouri region and the Rocky Mountains. Most of the thunderstorms were in sommer, but in winter thunderstorms are not infrequent in the Gulf States, and along the east coast up to Massachusetts.

A skeleton and skin of the Okapi in the Congo Museum, Brussels, show that both male and female have horns, the females being smaller conical, nearly upright and covered with skin, the males being larger subtriangular, and turned backward. The skull comes between those of the giraffe and extinct samotherium.

Mr. P. O. Pedersen, of Copenhagen, has patented his method of recording several telephone messages on the same steel strip by the Poulsen Telegraphone, already described in this column.

Telephone booths have sometimes two or even four walls with air spaces between, for the better exclusion of external sounds, but according to the experiments of Mr. Tufts on the Transmission of Sound through Walls (in the American "Journal of Science") there is no advantage in this mode of construction over a single solid wall if the latter be ricid and think enough. The transmission of sognd through walls depends on their rigidity and mass. It takes place by a to and fro vibration of the wall itself, not by an elastic wave travelling through it, hence increase of rigidity and mass impedes the transmission.

Lieutenant Bandic, who fell from the French Naval balloon off Toulon and was drowned, had made the ascent to ascertin whether a submarine boat could be seen under water from a distance of a mile or so. The balloon started from the maritime aeronautical works at Garvouban

According to M. Boule a French geologist, all the volcanoes of Central France (Auvergne) are not quite extinct. In the Clermont region the Chain of thet Puys might again burst into eruption. Skeletons of, human beigs havebeen found in volcanic mud of Mon Denise proving that its activity was geologically recent though his to rydoes not mention the fact.

An American scientific journal states thot Lord Kelvin has two new inventions in hand. The latest warship of the Japanese Navy is said to contain fourteen of his appliances,

When Mr. Marconi first announced thnt he had succeeded in telegraphing across the Atlan-ic by means of etherial waves, the public in general accepted it without question, as they do any statement on matters scientific and technical that may make its appearance in their morning papor. The better informed, however, showed greater caution, though, as the event has proved, their hesitation was in this instance misplaced. Nevertheless, there were good grounds for doubting a priori the possibility of etherial telegraphy over such a distance as 2,000 or 3,000 miles. The curvature of the earth, per se, would, it was thought, suffice to prevent practical signalling in this way between points at anything like this distance; and it is only after the accomplishment of this feat that a way has been seen of accounting for its possibitiy. M Poincare has attributed the success attained in telegraphing in this between stations far apart to diffraction. It is well known that ordinary light is able to bend round an obstacle to a right degree, and with the long etherial waves used in wireless telegraphy, he suggests that this bending may be sufficient to counteract the curvature of the earth. Another theory, whiob perhaps has also something in it, depends on the fact that waves of electric induction cannot pass through a conductor. Ordinary sea water is a conductor, and it is suggested that the upper regions of the atmosphere are also sufficiently conductive to act as reflectors. On this theory the energy radiated at Poldhu, in Mr. Marconi's Newfoundland experiment, was confined between two concentric conducting shells, and it thus becomes possible to detect the waves on the other side of the Atlantic without using a collecting wire of any inordinate length. Apart, however, from the more of less plausible explanations of the results attained afforded by the above hypotheses, the remarkable and indisputable results obtained in transmitting intelligible messages between Poldhu and the s. s. "Philadelphia," over a distance of 1,551 miles, have now generally converted scientific opinion to the exactitude of Mr. Marconi's original statemens. Even so, however, few, we imagine, were sufficiently sanguine to believe that the matter of commercial etherial telegraphy would so quickly reach the stage foreshadowed by Mr. Marconi, in his paper before the Royal Institution on Friday evening last. In short, Mr. Marconi hopes to transmit and receive signals at the rate of some hundreds of words per minute, using a new receiver based on quite other principles than that of the coherer which has hitherto been generally used.—

THE China reliefs will not be affected, in any way, by the evacuation of Tientsin city: they will proceed according to programme. The British Indian Forces in China will still remain at a total strength of six battalions, and the only question that can arise concerning them will be the one of distribution, which is essentially a question for General Creagh to decide on the spot.

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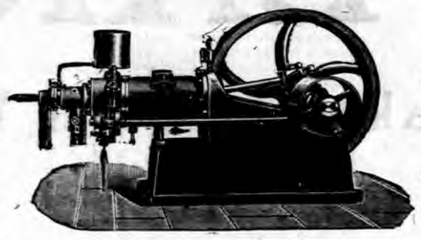
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RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER:

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5 " "

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with sums of Rs. 50, and upwards and receive 2 PER CENT. per annum upon the daily balances,

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches,

W. MOIR, Manager.

Bombay, 1st February, 1902.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 8,710,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong Tientsin and Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO, Manager

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

BANK OF UPPER INDIA, LIMITED,

ESTABLISHED 1862.

PAID-UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND (Invested in Govt. Paper) " 5,60,000

HEAD OFFICE: MEERUT.

BRANCHES: LUCKNOW, SIMLA, NAINI TAL, BAREILLY, ALLAHABAD AND DELHI.

FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits on the following terms,—

Five per cent. per annum requiring eight or twelve months' notice of withdrawal.

3 " " " " " 3 "
4 " " " " " 5 "

Notice of withdrawal may be given at the time of depositing, or at any subsequent date.

The 3 per cent, Deposit is available on demand by the Bank's Bills on London.

Compound Interest is allowed on Deposits half-yearly on which notice of withdrawal is not recorded.

If no instruction be given as to the appropriation of a Deposit noted for withdrawal, it will, on expiry of the term of notice, be re-deposited on the same terms. Notice of due date is not given by the Bank. The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off any of the above Deposits or of modifying the terms by giving one month's notice, either by public advertisement or private intimation.

Deposit receipts are, when desired, issued, payable, to "either or survivor."

The Bank grants and purchases Bills on London, Scotland, Ireland, and on all the principal towns in India.

Sterling Bills are issued at sight or for a term not exceeding four months after sight. Bills for amounts under £10 are only granted on demand.

Army and Civil Pay and Pension Bills are realised in India free of charge.

Government securities and other valuables are received for Safe Custody at a charge of ¼ per cent. to the declared value. The minimum fee is Rs. 5.

Loan and Cash Credits are granted on approved personal and other security.

For further particulars apply to Agents or Undersigned.

E. WESTON, Manager.

BANK OF UPPER INDIA, LIMITED: HEAD OFFICE, MEERUT.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 42,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

SIR ROWAN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

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BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	HOLLO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts payable on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS OBAM, Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

NOTICES.

A TRUE HAIR GROWER

A London business man makes a remarkable offer to readers of this paper. He will send his preparation on trial.

FREE TO YOU



A few years ago the top of my head was entirely bald. My father and grandfather were bald-headed. My mother's hair was naturally very thin also. I was quite reconciled to being bald-headed myself. One day during a trip through Switzerland, I met with a learned elderly gentleman, who in the course of conversation asked me if I were desirous of possessing a luxuriant growth of hair upon my head. Naturally I was interested, and replied in the affirmative. He thereupon stated to me that he had been a life-long student of chemistry, and that he had made a feature of hirsutal matters. He gave me a formula and suggested that I have it compounded, which I did upon reaching Geneva, and continued to use the preparation for a short time. In three weeks hair began to assert itself, and within forty days my head was quite covered. I supplied some of the preparation to two friends, one of whom was a lady whose hair had been nearly lost, and the results in each case were astonishing.

Since then I have been selling the preparation, having obtained permission to do so from the savant who made the discovery. I can testify to hundreds of similarly successful instances; in fact, it is most wonderful in effect, equally potent with either sex. This is not a patented medicine. I have no fancy labels for it, nor is it sold at chemists' shops. To any reader who will write to me enclosing four stamps to pay for postage, etc., mentioning that he or she saw this announcement in this paper, I will gladly send a small box of the preparation, without charge, for the purpose of demonstrating its real value. Then, when you find that hair has begun to grow, I will sell you a further quantity at a small charge. Address: &c.

JOHN CRAVEN-BURLEIGH,
110, St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C., ENGLAND.

Distinguished everywhere for its delicate flavour and superior quality. Specially valuable to the nervous and dyspeptic.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

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THE MOST NUTRITIOUS.

COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

Sold only in ¼-lb. and 1-lb. tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

WHY WILL YOU SUFFER



With Rheumatism when relief and cure is within your reach? Many who have been crippled for weeks, months and even years have found relief from pain and suffering through the instrumentality of Little's Oriental Balm.

Mr. A. S. Colley, of Lewis, Iowa, expresses his opinion in the following words:—"I was afflicted with Rheumatism for twenty years, in my arms, legs and back, and was fast becoming worse when a friend of mine suggested to be sure I laughed at the idea, for I never believed in advertised medicines, but as my friend persisted, I gave it a trial. I purchased a box, used it, and finding it did me good, purchased two more. This was seven years ago, and from that day to this I have never felt a twinge of the old pain." Sold at 1s. 6d. per box. Of all chemists.

Little's Oriental Balm.

BILIOUSNESS

"My wife is not subject to biliousness ever since she learned about Nature's Herbal Extract. She always used to know by a sudden dizzy feeling when an attack of biliousness was coming on, and now she takes Nature's Herbal Extract and those giddy sensations don't come at all. JOSE DIAS, Georgetown, British Guiana.

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THE CONCENTRATED JUICES OF NATURES REMEDIES ROOTS AND HERBS

CURES DYSPEPSIA

Sold at as 12 per bottle. Of all Chemists.



WE SHIP ON APPROVAL

and guarantee safe delivery. Highest Grade Cycles. Fully Warranted.

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The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES.

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.



THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Marcury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMIDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj.-Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj.-Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS, & BATLIWALLA'S & Co.'s CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemp, & Co., Philips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturer, Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

BY APPOINTMENT
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SMALLPOX, SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease. "I have been a nurse for ten years, and have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During this time I have not been ill for a single day, and this I attribute to the use of Eno's 'Fruit Salt,' which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommend it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated."—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE (*Qualified*).

THE EFFECT OF ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' ON A DISORDERED, SLEEPLESS, AND FEVERISH CONDITION IS SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. IT IS, IN FACT, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, AND AN UNSURPASSED ONE.

CAUTION.—*See capsule marked* ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' *Without it you have a WORTHLESS IMITATION.*

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SPECIAL LINE in HALL MARKED SILVER.

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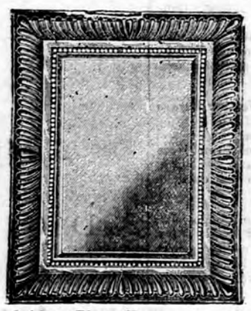
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Cabinet Photo Frame, Rs. 20.

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PURE MILK COMBINED WITH WHEAT AND BARLEY MALT.

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For Nervous Exhaustion,



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For brainworkers, professional men, teachers, students, etc. and in debility, seminal losses, dyspepsia of nervous origin and insomnia.

It is readily assimilated and promotes digestion.

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